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Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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1. General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists

(Special status granted 1985)

Statement

The Seventh-Day Adventist Church seeks to lead people to a saving relationship with Jesus Christ and to enhance the quality of life not only for its members but for people in all nations of the world. The Seventh-Day Adventist Church and its institutions stand for the democratic principles of free exercise and non-establishment of religion. The Department of Public Affairs and Religious Liberty exists to promote and maintain religious liberty and help Seventh-Day Adventists who are persecuted for their faith. The Department personnel are the Church's representatives before Governments, international organizations and other religious organizations.

Membership

Our membership for 1994 was 8,382,558, and for the second quarter of 1997 was 9,479,718. Some 1996 statistics (the latest available) show that in 204 countries our organization had 147,526 active employees; owned and operated 5,978 schools (914,789 students); 587 hospitals, clinics, orphanages and other health-care facilities; and 44,108 welfare centres.

Affiliation with non-governmental organizations

Our organization cooperates with other NGOs and religious organizations. To build better understanding, we have official dialogues with the World Lutheran Federation, the Patriarchate of Constantinople and the World Reformed Alliance. The Church is a member of the World Christian Commission and an adviser to the World Council of Churches.

The Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA), now a United Nations-recognized NGO, is an important humanitarian organization, serving people in more than 140 countries. ADRA works with UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO, the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency, UNICEF, USAID, the Australian Agency for International Development, the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, CARE, the United Way and many other global agencies. The Church provides 4 per cent of the ADRA budget.

Attendance at United Nations meetings

Every year, representatives from our organization attend the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva and the subcommissions in the fall (especially the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). We have attendees at the annual NGO conferences in New York and Geneva. We have designated representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna. We are in frequent, friendly contact with Professor Abdelfattah Amor, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance. Professor Amor was a principal guest speaker at the Fourth World Congress on Religious Liberty sponsored by our affiliate organization, the International Religious Liberty Association in 1997 at Rio de Janeiro.

To celebrate the Year of the Family in 1994, the Church's Family Ministries Department held family leadership development seminars in Antigua and Barbuda (11–17 January); Chiangmai, Thailand (6–15 February); Pune, India (17 February–2 March); Sydney (15–29 April); the Netherlands (17–31 May); and the United Kingdom (27 May–9 June).

In 1995, the same department conducted family leadership development seminars at Bloemfontein and Hartenbos, South Africa; in Malawi; at Cairo; and at Amman. In 1996, there were several family and parenting seminars in the United States (January–June) and Japan (3 May–8 June); and at Helsinki (28 July–4 August). In 1997, the department held seminars in the United States (January–June) and East Africa (7–29 April). The Church's Divorce and Remarriage Study Commission met in the United Kingdom (11–17 September 1997).

Representatives from our organization attended the Fourth World Conference on Women NGO Forum at Beijing (1995) and the meeting of the NGO Committee on the Family at Vienna in 1996.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

Activities of the General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists contribute to the promotion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Church has strong programmes in education, health and religious freedom in harmony with United Nations recommendations. Our organization highlighted the United Nations proclamation of 1995 as the International Year of Tolerance with a written statement to our members from our quinquennial world convocation at Utrecht, the Netherlands.

The General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists provides support to other organizations, such as the International Religious Liberty Association (IRLA), which organizes frequent regional and world congresses on religious freedom, including at Moscow (1996 and 1997), Budapest (1997) and Rio de Janeiro (1997). IRLA supports *Conscience et Liberté*, a journal published in six languages. The General Conference has been strongly involved in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with conferences and symposiums organized in many countries and on all continents.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council

One of our Church representatives was listed as a speaker on implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

Cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

One of our Church representatives signed a joint statement on the independence of special rapporteurs, and wrote to the Presidents of Algeria, Indonesia and Austria in defence of human rights.

The General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists supports and promotes the United Nations mission in favour of justice, peace and liberty in more than 200 countries. We plan to increase our presence at United Nations meetings and commissions and our general support.

2. Global Education Associates

(Special status granted 1989)

Introductory statement

Global Education Associates (GEA) is an association of individual and institutional associates in more than 90 countries working to advance global systems that will ensure ecological integrity, peace, human rights, economic and social well-being and democratic participation, with special care to include the voices and perspectives of poor and marginalized people of diverse cultural and religious traditions. In order to achieve this mission, GEA:

(a) Gathers leaders and stakeholders from diverse cultures and walks of life to share wisdom and analysis, propose shared solutions, and develop common strategies, alliances, partnerships for addressing critical global issues;

(b) Educates through interactive courses, seminars, workshops and publications which inspire, inform and empower people to become effective global citizens;

(c) Acts to initiate projects, catalyse movements and develop partnerships that advance this mission.

Participation in Economic and Social Council and United Nations conferences and meetings

GEA representatives have participated in many United Nations and United Nations-related conferences and meetings, including the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the World Summit for Social Development (1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), the World Food Summit (1996), the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (1996), the Microcredit Summit (1997), and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly. The President of GEA addressed the NGO/DPI conference in 1997. In addition, one or more staff members of the GEA secretariat attend(s) the weekly DPI briefing, hold(s) membership in CONGO and participate(s) in the annual Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

Cooperation with United Nations-related programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

GEA cooperates programmatically with the following United Nations agencies:

(a) **UNICEF:** in 1995, the education for all (EFA) partnership was initiated. A part-time EFA coordinator was hired with a $40,000 grant, and $30,000 was raised to create two replicable collaborative projects between UNICEF and GEA religious orders partners in Kenya and South Africa. UNICEF contributed $9,000 in 1996 and $7,000 in 1997 towards this project;

(b) **UNESCO:** GEA has participated in the series of conferences on and promoted the theme "Contribution of religion to the culture of peace" in 1993, 1994 and 1998;

(c) **UNIFEM:** meetings were held with UNIFEM in November 1996 (Africa representative in New York office) to explore cooperation on a project for livelihood enhancement and economic mainstreaming of women at Kisumu, Kenya;

(d) **UNEP:** the GEA representative to the Council and DPI served as the Director of the UNEP Interfaith Partnership, and the alternate representative was on the committee for the Partnership, which sought to assist faith communities in establishing an environmental sabbath or holy day, and to raise awareness at the United Nations of the world's faith communities concern for and support of the environmental agenda;

(e) **Centre for Human Rights:** the GEA Program Director has worked through the Centre for educational and advocacy purposes. Much effort has focused on the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(f) **UNITAR:** the President of GEA participated in April 1998 as a panellist in the United Nations/UNITAR series on sustainable development in practice;

(g) **World Bank:** meetings were held in 1996 and 1997 with the World Bank (New York and Washington) to explore collaboration on the development project at Kisumu, Kenya. Additional collaboration with the World Bank to explore the relationship between religion and economics is ongoing;

(h) **Department of Public Information:** GEA program directors have cooperated with DPI in educational efforts which have focused on the role of the United Nations and the United Nations role in peace and security.

Symposium: "United Nations in an interdependent world: past, present and future"

The symposium, held in July 1994, brought together representatives from 36 countries and representatives of United Nations agencies to examine the 50-year evolution of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and affiliated organizations, to explore proposals to strengthen and democratize the United Nations, to develop partnerships and strengthen collaboration between United Nations agencies and educational, religious, civic, youth and other non-governmental organizations and institutions to meet the new challenges; to develop educational programmes; to increase public awareness and support; and to prepare recommendations to the United Nations and to educational, religious, youth and civic sectors.

"Youth '95"

The symposium was created to empower youth to participate in, strengthen and reform the United Nations and to galvanize youth input through regional and local implementation of the United Nations world youth programme and Agenda 21, chapter 25, and to overcome the obstacles that hinder youth from participation in United Nations decisions. Two related conferences that were co-sponsored by Global Education Associates are: "Youth '95: alliance for progressive global change" in June 1995 and a Bretton Woods fiftieth anniversary youth conference in August 1995.

Colloquium on work and employment in the twenty-first century

The colloquium, held in November 1995, brought together economists, representatives from business and labour and UNDP to address the questions of employment and work in the emerging global economy.

Earth Covenant/Earth Charter Partnership

The Earth Covenant process entered into a partnership with the Earth Charter Initiative that was launched in April 1994 by Green Cross (headed by Mikail Gorbachev) and the Earth Council (headed by Maurice Strong). The two efforts are complementary. The Charter initiative and timeline enhances the political relevance of the Covenant's citizens' movement for ecological-economic security. Conversely, the Covenant's multisectoral movement — with its fourth principle's focus on global governance and strengthened United Nations structures — enhances the possibility that the Charter will have the broad political support and public will needed to move legislatures and heads of State by a binding charter. GEA, through its affiliates and associates, conducted over 45 consultations in Canada, Ireland, Italy, Spain, the United States and Uganda which were input for the Earth Charter benchmark draft approved by the assembly gathered at Rio de Janeiro in March 1997.

Round-table discussions

Two round tables which included members of the Board of GEA and representatives of UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIFEM and Ambassador Claudia Fritche were held in April and November 1997 to explore major global trends and the values and concerns within those trends and response needed to address those trends.

Education Council

This Council includes representatives of diverse educational constituencies, formal and informal, public and private, higher and secondary, and primary. Members are examining education's role vis-á-vis problems and opportunities emerging from economic and ecological

interdependence. Special attention is being given to proposals from the 1990 "Education for all" conference.

Religion and world order programme

In partnership with secular NGOs and United Nations agencies, this programme includes multireligious perspectives to facilitate dialogue, scholarship and professional expertise to contribute to a shared global ethic and to the development of strengthened, just and participatory international systems. GEA involvement in UNESCO's programme "Contribution of religion to a culture of peace" has sought to explore ways to draw from religious strengths and structures in building a culture of peace.

Religious orders partnership

Increasing globalization and interdependence necessitate the development of more humane and effective global systems. Religious orders reach many people through their schools, universities, health-care, social and community service. GEA provides a forum where religious orders networks can serve the global community. Through partnership with United Nations agencies (i.e., UNICEF in Africa), religious orders can understand and respond more creatively to the crises and opportunities of our interdependent world and be more effective in efforts for global systemic change.

3. Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America

(General status granted 1985)

Aims and purpose

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (GOAC) is an international organization having members in the United States of America, Canada and Central and South America. It is dedicated to supporting programmes in developing countries, such as Uganda, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, and in other parts of the world.

A humanitarian and family-oriented body whose budget is based on family membership, GOAC is concerned with the United Nations principles of maintaining peace and security in the world; working together with the nations of the world to promote better welfare, education and health conditions; encouraging respect for the individual rights and freedoms, of enhancing the status of women; and condemning racism and racial discrimination in the world.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings through attendance at meetings, oral and/or written statements

GOAC United Nations representatives regularly attend sessions of the Economic and Social Council and other conferences and meetings held by bodies of the United Nations. GOAC is a member of CONGO and a member of NGO committees on the family, youth, ageing, narcotics and substance abuse, human rights and freedom of religion and belief.

GOAC United Nations representatives participated in all annual DPI/NGOs conferences from 1994 to 1997 at United Nations Headquarters.

GOAC United Nations representatives attended:

(a) The January 1994 and August 1994 sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development;

(b) Sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development in May 1994 and April 1997;

(c) The International Day of the Elderly symposium in September 1994;

(d) The Preparatory Committee for the Fourth World Conference on Women in March 1995;

(e) Sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women in April 1995 and March 1997;

(f) The Fourth World Conference on Women in September 1995 (Beijing);

(g) World Habitat Day sponsored by Habitat in October 1995;

(h) Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in February 1996;

(i) Thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Social Development in February 1997;

(j) The General Assembly special session on the review of the implementation of Agenda 21. They also participated in NGO meetings on the review.

GOAC United Nations representatives made the following oral and written statements:

(a) In August 1994, an oral statement on freedom of religion and belief was made before the forty-sixth session of the Subcommission of the Commission on Human Rights on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(b) In March 1996, a joint written statement was made to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session, recommending that the General Assembly designate an annual international day for freedom of religion and belief;

(c) In March 1997, a joint written statement was made to the Commission on Social Development at its thirty-fifth session urging the need to adopt a declaration on family.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

GOAC established medical clinics, schools and community centres in Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria, in cooperation with WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF. Those social development programmes have expanded to include Cameroon, Chad, Albania, Poland, Slovakia, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Romania, Costa Rica and Haiti.

GOAC organized UNICEF fund drives to build water wells in Africa, assist homeless and street children, and promote child immunization and oral rehydration. Recent donations targeted aid to children of war-torn Bosnia and Herzegovina. Donations to UNICEF amounted to $40,000.

In the field of disaster relief, GOAC cooperated with United Nations bodies to assist famine relief in Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Rwanda. GOAC also sent food and health kits to the Russian Federation and former Yugoslavia. Earthquake, hurricane and flood victims were assisted in Bangladesh, Mexico, Greece, California and Florida.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

In implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24, GOAC is continuing to support groups and workshops throughout the Archdiocese to eradicate violence against women within the family. It conducts programmes to assist with drug prevention, AIDS and family problems. It continues its efforts to work with national coalitions to assist the homeless, set up food banks and provide housing for the homeless.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

GOAC participated in the Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Consultative Arrangements with NGOs in June 1994.

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies or of the United Nations Secretariat

GOAC cooperated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights by submitting its position paper on conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminars, studies etc.

As an original member of the NGO Working Group on the Family, GOAC promotes the strengthening of the family. Its 1994 biennial convention had the theme "Celebrating the family". Workshops and seminars have been conducted throughout the parishes worldwide, addressing problems families face: single parenting, divorce, AIDS, alcoholism, drugs, domestic violence and ageing parents. In conjunction with United Nations agencies, religious groups, NGOs, national and local governments, guidebooks, visual resources and social programmes were initiated in order to prevent family breakdowns.

The protection of the environment has been the topic of several symposia conducted by GOAC. An Orthodox summit on environment was held at Baltimore, United States of America, on 3 November 1995. Another was held at Santa Barbara, United States, on 6 November 1998. 1 September 1998 has been declared the Day of the Protection of the Environment throughout the parishes worldwide.

GOAC participated in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. GOAC disseminated information on the United Nations through the *Orthodox Observer*, its newspaper; *Mission*, a monthly magazine; newsletters; and its conferences, at which seminars and workshops are held on United Nations resolutions. Its Communications Department produces videos on the United Nations, the family, the environment, drug abuse etc., which are distributed worldwide.

Geographical distribution

325,000 families	United States
22, 000 families	Canada
300 families	Bahamas
300 families	Cuba
300 families	Mexico
600 families	Panama
4,500 families	Argentina
300 families	Bolivia
2,100 families	Brazil
900 families	Chile
300 families	Colombia
300 families	Peru
300 families	Uruguay
900 families	Venezuela

GOAC serves and funds constituencies in Uganda, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cameroon, Chad, Albania, Poland, Slovakia, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Romania, Costa Rica and Haiti.

4. Habitat International Coalition

(Special status granted 1981)

Introduction and statement of aims and purposes of the organization

Habitat International Coalition (HIC) is an independent, international non-profit coalition, currently integrating more than 300 organizations and 100 individual members from more than 80 countries. Members include NGOs, community-based organizations, academic and research institutions and other civil society bodies working in the area of human settlements. HIC coordinates with many other partners, including other international non-governmental organizations, federations of community organizations, municipal government networks, United Nations programmes, etc. Many of its activities are managed through HIC committees on housing rights, habitat and environment, and women and shelter, and through its regional networks.

The objectives of Habitat International Coalition, as stated in its constitution, are as follows:

(a) The association is dedicated to action for the recognition, defence and full implementation of the right of everyone to a secure place in which to live in peace and dignity, in all countries;

(b) It acts as an international pressure group in defence of the rights of the homeless, the poor and the inadequately housed. It promotes the creation of awareness among the public in general about human settlements problems, as well as the exchange of information on these problems and their solutions among its members. It functions as a platform for the formulation of non-governmental organizations policies and strategies in the field of human settlements. It acts as their spokesperson in contacts with international organizations;

(c) The association aims to attain these objectives by means of the mounting of campaigns, the undertaking of seminars and conferences, the publication of statements, reports, newsletters and other study and information materials, the undertaking of research and other projects, the support of networks and information exchanges, and any other legal means.

Participation in Economic and Social Council and subsidiaries and other United Nations meetings

Active work in several United Nations and Council bodies, and other United Nations organizations, programmes, conferences and activities, is a central part of the work of HIC. A complete outline is not possible within the scope of this report. Below we have outlined only some of the most important activities.

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

HIC delegations, managed by the HIC-affiliated Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE) and the HIC Housing Rights Committee, participated in all of the sessions of the Committee during the past four years (sessions 10 through 18), and in total have participated in 17 of the 18 sessions of the Committee since its inception. Interventions include oral and written statements at all sessions, the preparation and wide dissemination of reports and press statements on the outcomes of the sessions, and the monitoring of follow-up to and implementation of Committee recommendations and decisions. HIC also facilitates the preparation and submission of reports in relation to the right to housing by its members and other civil society contacts in the countries reviewed, and the participation in the sessions of civil society representatives from the countries.

Commission on Human Settlements

HIC has sent active delegations to all the Commission sessions, and has collaborated and even taken the initiative in follow-up to the outcomes of those sessions. One example of HIC follow-up to Commission decisions is the research project "Government/non-government cooperation in the field of human settlements", carried out by HIC with the support of the Government of the Netherlands, in response to the decision of the Commission at its thirteenth session calling for research on collaboration in human settlements development. The three-year project produced 34 case studies of cooperation experiences, all available in published form, as well as the book *Building the City with the People*, which incorporates cross-analyses of the studies and project conclusions.

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

HIC collaboration in the Habitat II process began since 1993, and included participation in all of the Habitat II preparatory meetings, and in a very large number of other official United Nations and governmental, and international, regional and national civil society preparatory activities. HIC regional networks and committees organized their own Habitat II processes to contribute to the Conference; the myriad of activities, projects, meetings, publications and other contributions of these civil society processes developed, managed and promoted by HIC and its members could not be listed within this brief space, which notes only some direct HIC contributions to the official process.

Experts meetings attended include an expert seminar on the right to adequate housing, held on 18 and 19 January 1996 at Geneva, co-sponsored by the Centre for Human Rights and Habitat; an expert seminar on children's rights, housing and neighbourhood, held on 1 and 2 February 1996, organized by UNICEF, and an expert panel organized by Habitat in January 1996. HIC and COHRE contributed to the preparation of several official and NGO documents for Habitat II. For example, contributions were made to the critique of the Habitat Agenda prepared by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), and the publications series of the Centre for Human Rights, which included a compilation of national legislations on housing rights, a fact sheet on forced evictions, and the final report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to housing.

HIC and several of its members assumed central roles in the NGO International Facilitating Group (IFG), which coordinated the NGO Forum held in conjunction with Habitat II, and helped facilitate NGO contributions to the Conference. HIC and its members continue follow-up to the Conference, including through such activities as the publication and dissemination of popular versions and manuals of the Habitat Agenda, the monitoring of Habitat Agenda implementation etc.

Fourth World Conference on Women

A five-woman delegation of the HIC Women and Shelter Network participated in the Fourth World Conference on Women at Beijing. The HIC delegation was financed by the Habitat women in human settlements programme. The delegation, together with other women's networks, collaborated with the Habitat programme in a joint statement.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Activities of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Committee calls on HIC and its affiliate, COHRE, to support many of its activities. COHRE regularly provides expertise to Committee members on the right to housing. COHRE and HIC collaborate directly in activities oriented towards the implementation of the right to housing. Between 16 and 22 April 1995, the HIC General Secretary accompanied as an observer a Committee delegation to Panama to follow up on the appearance of Panama at the eleventh session of the Committee.

Centre on Human Rights

HIC actively supports activities of the Centre on Human Rights and its other bodies. For example, HIC and COHRE collaborated in an expert seminar on the practice of forced evictions, held at Geneva between 11 and 13 June 1997, called for by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

UNDP programmes

HIC maintains relations with many UNDP programmes and activities. The Latin American network works closely with the regional office of the Urban Management Programme (managed with the World Bank and Habitat). The Asian network (ACHR) is a close colleague in the activities of the Asia-Pacific 2000 programme. At the international level, HIC undertook one of the two interregional research projects financed through the UNDP Life programme. The three-year project was entitled

"Promotion of sustainable technologies in drinking water and sanitation services in urban settlements". Publications are available on the experiences identified, researched and analysed, the cross-analyses of the experiences, and a synthesis of the final results.

Habitat

HIC has followed the work of Habitat since its inception, and its collaboration has increased since Habitat II, in which Habitat acknowledged and supported the role and perspective of NGOs. One example is the co-sponsoring by HIC of a conference on urban poverty held at Florence in September 1997. HIC is now a founding member of the Forum on Urban Poverty. The HIC Women and Shelter Network collaborates very closely with the Habitat women in human settlements programme. Habitat has provided financial support for some HIC activities, including the 1994 and 1995 HIC annual meetings. Habitat delegates also participate in HIC annual meetings.

5. International Council on Social Welfare

(General status granted 1972)

The International Council on Social Welfare is a global non-governmental organization representing a range of national and international member organizations in over 70 countries, mainly in the developing world. ICSW aims to promote sound and sustainable forms of social and economic development which reduce poverty, vulnerability and hardship. ICSW advocates the fundamental rights to shelter, food, health care and security, and carries out its goals through research and policy-making, information dissemination, membership support, training and public advocacy.

Through the years 1994–1997, ICSW membership levels grew substantially. This increase in members, particularly on the African and Asian continents, was helped by the addition of a new category of membership in 1994. Along with ICSW national committees and international members, an "Other members" category was included; members who fall into this category promote more specific areas of social development. Through the inclusion of this new category, many smaller non-governmental organizations on the African and Asian continents became active members of ICSW. To date, ICSW has gained 31 new members since 1994, and has seen a 10 per cent increase in membership in 1997. In the coming years, ICSW looks forward to a further increase in membership.

Since 1975, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has been an important source of funding for ICSW. From the years 1994–1996, the Agency contributed US$ 252,581 towards the World Summit for Social Development and US$ 127,495 for the Summit follow-up programme. In addition, the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs funds ICSW's quarterly publication, *Social Development Review*, which began in August of 1996. This publication includes information about global development issues, and offers an opportunity for worldwide information exchanges, particularly among non-governmental organizations, with a special focus on Summit follow-up.

With the financial assistance of CIDA, ICSW launched an official social development Web site at the end of 1997. The Web site was created in order to enhance global communication about social development and welfare issues. As well as offering information on Summit implementation, the site offers updates on ICSW activities and links to sites of affiliated organizations whenever possible. The ICSW site can be reached at:

http://www.icsw.org

Along with ICSW membership fees, which follow a United Nations scale of world shares, and vary from US$ 200 to US$ 35,000, ICSW's most recent financial support has come from Montreal International (MI), the Commonwealth Foundation, the Australian International Aid agency (AusAID), UNDP, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the European Union and the Government of the Netherlands. The Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) supported development initiatives in the African and Latin American regions for the years 1994–1996.

ICSW affiliation with organizations that hold consultative status with the Council has not changed substantially through the years 1994–1997. ICSW international member organizations that hold consultative status include Planned Parenthood International, Helpage International, the International Catholic Migration Commission, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Jewish Welfare Services, the International Federation on Ageing, the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres, and the International Social Service.

In 1994, ICSW was very active in the Summit process. ICSW was represented in three Preparatory Committee meetings at the United Nations in New York, and participated actively in meetings at Copenhagen. ICSW

organized a regular issues forum on Summit issues, as well as many social development conferences on Summit issues shortly before the Summit, including a conference at Tampere, Finland, in July 1994, Helsinki in July 1994 and Bangkok in July 1994, the latter, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

At Copenhagen, ICSW organized an international conference entitled: "Beyond the Summit: shared responsibilities for a shared world", as well as circulating 12 policy papers that were considered in the final Summit agreements.

During 1994 and 1995, ICSW printed four issues of an NGO Summit newsletter that were mailed free of charge, a list of NGOs involved in the three preparatory conferences and the Summit processes. In total, 31,500 copies were distributed. FINNIDA and CIDA helped fund these important newsletters.

Many ICSW activities after 1995 involved follow-up forums and discussions concerning implementation of the agreements made at the World Summit for Social Development at Copenhagen. ICSW has made it a priority to arrange subregional NGO forums to discuss implementation of Summit agreements and the review prior to the United Nations follow-up meeting in 2000. Summit follow-up workshops were held in Portugal in April 1995, New Zealand in November 1995, Botswana in May 1996 and Brazil in May 1996. ICSW organized an international conference on Summit implementation in October 1995, where key speakers included United Nations Ambassador Juan Somavia of Chile and Ana Maria Brasileiro of UNIFEM. In addition, three African workshops on Summit implementation were held in 1997. These workshops were held in Ghana in September 1997, Zimbabwe in July 1997 and Tunis in December 1997.

ICSW was represented at an international UNRISD conference on the theme "Advancing the social agenda: two years after Copenhagen" at Geneva in July 1997. ICSW World President Julian Disney addressed the conference. Mr. Disney also addressed the Council at its substantive session of 1997 at Geneva.

In order to improve communication and collaboration regarding Summit follow-ups, the UNDP Administrator at Geneva, James Gustave Speth, signed a memorandum of understanding with ICSW President Julian Disney in July of 1997. The memorandum outlined poverty eradication as a top priority for UNDP and ICSW collaboration, and included suggestions for practical and effective implementation of Summit agreements. The memorandum is to be reviewed annually in order to evaluate its effectiveness; ICSW is now pursuing implementation of the agreements made in the memorandum.

ICSW has given emphasis to arranging intergovernmental discussions at regional and subregional levels. ICSW has held meetings with representatives of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Nordic Council, the Southern African Development Community and the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation Group.

In September 1997, ICSW organized with ESCAP a conference of Asia and Pacific NGOs at Kuala Lumpur to discuss Summit implementation in the Asia and Pacific region. All 28 countries that were represented prepared a statement, to be presented at the first ministerial meeting on Summit implementation held in November 1997, entitled "Message to Manila". A forum on Summit implementation was also held at Sao Paulo for the Latin American region, which was organized by ICSW's Brazilian committee and also prepared a statement for the ministerial meeting at Sao Paulo.

In addition, ICSW submitted three policy papers to the Commission for Social Development at its 1997 meeting. The first paper dealt with how the Commission might more effectively implement Summit agreements by strengthening its structures and its processes. The second gave suggestions about projects that would advance Summit implementation and some priority issues for the Commission to consider in the following year.

The third paper was produced during the successful ICSW global NGO forum on sustainable livelihoods in February 1997, and included suggestions for the Commission's resolution on employment and sustainable livelihoods. The forum included senior United Nations official speakers and NGO leaders from five continents, and was attended by more than 200 people.

ICSW held an NGO forum in New York before the Commission for Social Development meeting in New York in 1998 that also dealt with strategies for Summit implementation. ICSW has already submitted four policy papers to the Commission in 1998, and will be submitting a policy paper to the Council in 1998. ICSW continues to be active in Summit implementation, and will continue its regional NGO forums.

ICSW activities through the years 1994–1997 have helped to expand its membership, strengthen its resources

and create new prospects for Summit implementation; ICSW has therefore remained true to its mission.

6. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

(General status granted 1947)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 130 countries, one from each country. ISO is a non-governmental organization established in 1947. The mission of ISO is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. ISO's work results in international agreements which are published as international standards.

ISO representatives attend the sessions of the Council or its committees at which matters of concern to ISO are discussed. The main ISO contributions to the Council as a whole during the past four years have been through the regional economic commissions (mainly ECE), other United Nations bodies (e.g., Habitat, UNCTAD, UNEP) and such committees as the Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In addition, there is active collaboration between ISO and most of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

Cooperation with the regional commission

Economic Commission for Europe

ISO is actively involved in a large proportion of the activities of ECE. ISO representatives participate in the meetings of the Working Party on Standardization Policies. ISO is making direct contributions to the work of and attending meetings of the following ECE principal subsidiary bodies and/or their subordinate bodies:

(a) Committee on Energy;

(b) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

(c) Inland Transport Committee;

(d) Committee on the Development of Trade/Working Party on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures;

(e) Working Party on Engineering Industries and Automation;

(f) Timber Committee;

(g) Working Party on the Chemical Industry.

ISO representatives participate in 40 to 50 meetings of the above bodies every year, in addition to numerous informal discussions with the ECE secretariat. Some 168 ISO committees in different fields have liaison with ECE.

In relation to UN/EDIFACT, ISO and ECE have a memorandum of understanding in the area of electronic data interchanges and this is currently being extended to cover all fields of electronic business.

Economic Commission for Africa

Relations between ECA and ISO have been sustained by the exchange of documentation and invitations to meetings of mutual interest.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

A good deal of ECLAC interest in ISO work lies in the field of transportation, including transportation by inland waterways in the context of ECLAC activity on integrated river basin planning. At ECLAC's request, regular liaisons have been arranged between ECLAC and the ISO technical committee on freight containers and the ISO subcommittee on inland navigation.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ISO is represented at many ESCAP meetings, both at regional workshops on technical subjects of interest to ISO and at ESCAP regular sessions. Cooperation between ISO and ESCAP is particularly active in the field of hydrometric determination and agricultural machinery. Some 23 ISO committees in different fields have liaison with ESCAP. The Trade Information Service of ESCAP is supplied, on demand, with copies of standards publications of ISO.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

ESCWA is in liaison with 12 ISO committees in different fields.

Cooperation with other United Nations bodies

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

ISO continues to have contacts with Habitat by means of the normal ISO liaison procedures for committees in which Habitat has an interest. Six ISO committees have liaison with Habitat.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

ISO is closely involved with UNCTAD in the discussions regarding availability of international standards for freight containers. ISO participates in meetings of the Committee on Transfer of Technology and the Services Development Committee (Shipping), and is represented at UNCTAD sessions. Also, cooperation between ISO and UNCTAD has lately developed extensively in the field of environment. Some 23 ISO committees in different fields have liaison with UNCTAD. Cooperation also exists in the framework of ITC-UNCTAD/WTO on questions concerning management standards (quality and environment) and their relationship to trade, in training in fields of mutual interest, and in the organization of seminars on the role of standards in trade promotion.

United Nations Environment Programme

ISO committees dealing with terminology, methods of sampling and analysis of pollutants in the atmosphere, water and soil, and the measurement of environmental noise and vibrations contribute relevant information to UNEP. Close contacts are maintained with UNEP offices at Geneva and Paris. Some 15 ISO committees have liaison with UNEP.

An active collaboration has been established with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the area of animal identification.

Cooperation with specialized agencies of the United Nations system

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO has liaison status with ISO committees in various areas (e.g., tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry, terminology, sawn timber, common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals).

Through its collaboration with the Codex Alimentarius Commission and some of the specialized Codex committees, ISO contributes to the implementation of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme. This collaboration is based on ISO policy in the field of agricultural food products, which defines relevant ISO responsibilities and helps to avoid duplication of effort between the two organizations in the area of food products for direct human consumption. A particularly close collaboration exists with the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling, which has adopted many of the standard methods developed by ISO.

International Telecommunication Union

Because of the rapid development in the field of information technology, relations between ISO and ITU have become highly interactive on account of the growing convergence of information technology and telecommunications; representatives of both bodies hold joint meetings or attend each other's meetings several times a year. In the committees, joint projects continue to be developed under joint collaborative procedures. ISO and ITU collaborate very actively in the area of the global information society, and were instrumental in sponsoring a global standards conference at Brussels (1–3 October 1997). Relations with ITU have also developed in the area of recording for broadcasting and use of film in television.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Close cooperation between ISO and UNIDO, particularly in the area of standardization in the industrializing process, continues. UNIDO is invited to attend ISO meetings of relevance to UNIDO programmes, and ISO is invited to UNIDO meetings concerned with standardization and its applications in developing countries. In implementation of the memorandum of understanding signed in 1979 by the ISO Secretary-General and the UNIDO Executive Director (now Director General), the two organizations are now implementing a programme of cooperation which includes the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) as a third partner to assist developing countries in achieving recognition of their certification activities in world markets. This programme envisages holding a training workshop for auditors of accreditation bodies, carrying out some pilot pre-audits and then offering to accreditation bodies in developing countries a pre-audit service in preparation for their adherence to the IAF multilateral agreement.

Other specialized agencies of the United Nations system

Close contacts and active collaboration are also maintained between relevant ISO committees and the

specialized agencies of the United Nations system, particularly IAEA, ICAO, the ILO, IMO, UPU, WHO, WIPO and WMO, on subjects of mutual interest.

7. International Organization for the Development of Freedom of Education (OIDEL)

(Special status granted 1989)

The goal of OIDEL, which was established in 1985, is to promote the right to education, specifically from the point of view of freedom. Founded by education experts and political figures, OIDEL is a non-profit public interest organization. It is funded by some 500 individual and institutional members from 54 different countries and all five continents. It also receives occasional support from various institutions.

Activities: 1994 (in cooperation with the United Nations)

OIDEL participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights. Its representatives made statements under agenda items 11, 20 and 7 (in cooperation with Entr'aide universitaire mondiale and the American Association for the Advancement of Science). It also participated in the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, where it took part in the discussions on racial discrimination (agenda item 5), economic, social and cultural rights (agenda item 8) and minorities (agenda item 18). OIDEL helped to ensure mention of the right to education in two resolutions (1994/40 and 1994/37).

OIDEL participated in the forty-fourth international conference on education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), held in Geneva, where it made several statements and contacted representatives of various Ministries of Education.

OIDEL also participated in the session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, where it took part in the discussion on human rights education. It prepared a working paper on that subject, which was issued by the United Nations.

OIDEL submitted a report on the Green book on education to the Commission of the European Communities. It organized its fourth international symposium on the theme: "A United and Plural Europe: The Role of Public Authorities in Education", in cooperation with the Commission of the European Communities and the Forum démocratique européen. The proceedings of the symposium have been published and are available from OIDEL.

Lastly, OIDEL addressed the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the question of human rights education.

Activities: 1995 (in cooperation with the United Nations)

OIDEL participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights; several statements were made in cooperation with Entr'aide universitaire mondiale (agenda items 8 and 22).

It also spoke before the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (agenda items 8, 16, 18 and 20), arguing in favour of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It participated in the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the definition of human development indicators and increased its involvement in the work of the Centre for Human Rights. It addressed the Committee regarding its *Rapport sur l'état de la liberté d'enseignement dans le monde* (Report on freedom of education in the world), which is based on indicators taken from international human rights instruments.

In cooperation with the European Forum for Freedom in Education and Entr'aide universitaire mondiale, OIDEL published in four languages a collection entitled *Declarations and International Conventions on the Right of Education and Liberty in Education*, a compilation of legal instruments dealing with the right to education.

OIDEL organized the first session of the University Summer School on human rights and the right to education, pursuant to the goals established at the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993). The University Summer School is part of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and has the support of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights. Students attended several meetings of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Nicomaque, a multicultural youth group sponsored by OIDEL, expanded its activities during 1995, which the United Nations declared the International Year of Tolerance. The group participated in the European Youth Campaign against Racism, Anti-Semitism, Xenophobia and Intolerance

(Council of Europe). In that connection, OIDEL published a brochure entitled *Comprendre la tolérance: des idées pour intérioriser la tolérance et le respect d'autrui* (Understanding tolerance: Ideas for internalizing tolerance and respect for others).

At the United Nations, in cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, OIDEL organized a workshop on the theme: "The Right to Education, Academic Freedom and Freedom of Education".

Activities: 1996 (in cooperation with the United Nations

OIDEL participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights (agenda items 5 and 6); the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (on the subject of economic, social and cultural rights, mentioning the University Summer School on human rights and the right to education); and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, where its representatives spoke three times in 1995 on economic, social and cultural rights and on the question of an optional protocol.

In cooperation with Entr'aide universitaire mondiale, it organized its University Summer School on human rights and the right to education and established it as an ongoing programme.

It also established a platform for non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights and participated in a discussion on development organized by the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. A document on that subject was issued.

In October 1996, OIDEL participated in a UNESCO international conference on education on the topic "Strengthening the Role of Teachers in a Changing World", and made a statement in plenary session.

Activities: 1997 (in cooperation with the United Nations)

OIDEL participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights (agenda items 5, 6, 14 and 17).

On the periphery of the Commission on Human Rights and in cooperation with the Financial Monitoring Centre, OIDEL organized a discussion on the topic *"Globalisation financière et droits de l'homme"* ("Financial globalization and human rights").

In 1997, OIDEL cooperated in the preparation of a resolution of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the realization of the right to education, including education in human rights. It participated actively in the drafting of the working paper which Professor Mustapha Mehedi had been asked to prepare on that general topic. That document would be submitted to the Sub-Commission at its fiftieth session.

Resolution 1997/7 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was followed by General Assembly resolution 52/127 on the right to education. It also inspired Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/33, which appointed a special rapporteur on the right to education, and led to the inclusion of the right to education in the agenda of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. OIDEL prepared a study entitled *Droit à l'éducation: états des lieux et perspectives* (The right to education: The current situation and prospects for the future), which would be submitted to that Committee in the first half of 1998.

OIDEL participated in the work of the Commission on Human Rights, where its representatives made two statements, one on the Decade for Human Rights Education and the other on the question of economic, social and cultural rights.

It also participated in a UNESCO meeting on the occasion of the adoption of new UNESCO regulations, under which OIDEL has consultative status.

Another session of the University Summer School on human rights and the right to education was held. There were about 200 applicants for 45 available slots; 50 professors were hired. The University Summer School on human rights and the right to education acquired a scientific council and prepared for a change in its legal status.

8. International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

(General status granted 1973)

Introduction

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) links national autonomous family planning associations (FPAs) in 155 countries worldwide, with some 20 new members during the period under review. It is the world's largest voluntary organization in the field of sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, and it works on a global scale to promote and provide services, and to develop public support for sustainable population,

environment and development policies. The Federation operates on a budget of US$ 80–125 million per year, and FPAs also raise funds locally. Core funding has fallen during the period from $125m in 1995 to $92m in 1997.

Participation in United Nations meetings

IPPF has regularly attended the meetings of the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development. IPPF has also been represented at a number of regional conferences, including sessions of ESCAP and the ESCAP Fifth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development (November 1997). It has presented written and oral statements at these meetings. IPPF played an important role in the preparatory process for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), with the IPPF President chairing the last two sessions of the Preparatory Committee and the Main Committee of the Conference itself. More than 80 IPPF member family planning associations were represented on their government delegations to ICPD.

IPPF also attended and made statements at the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (Istanbul, 1996).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and specialized agencies

Collaboration with UNFPA was strengthened by meetings between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNFPA, and a revised memorandum of understanding between the two organizations. The IPPF Charter on Sexual and Reproductive Rights, launched in 1996, is largely founded on United Nations human rights instruments; the Charter was featured in UNFPA's 1997 *State of World Population Report*. IPPF collaborated with UNFPA in "Generation 97", a survey of youth attitudes towards sexual health in 54 countries. IPPF is also collaborating with UNFPA in the "Face-to-face campaign", set up in 1996 to establish collaboration among NGOs in 19 Western European countries to raise awareness of the need for funds for population-related activities in the developing world.

IPPF has chaired the inter-agency group of four United Nations agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, World Bank) and two NGOs (Population Council, IPPF) on safe motherhood, and coordinated a technical consultation on safe motherhood at Colombo in October 1997. IPPF collaborates closely with WHO in many areas. IPPF regularly attends meetings of the World Health Assembly and the WHO Executive Board, and takes part in major WHO technical meetings on contraception, family planning service delivery, gender/women and youth. IPPF is the only permanent NGO member of the Human Reproduction Programme Coordinating Committee, and is represented at meetings of interested parties of the Programme. IPPF also participates in WHO regional committees. IPPF collaborates with UNESCO on the training of country support teams to promote sexual and reproductive health. There is country-level collaboration with UNICEF on safe motherhood and sexual and reproductive health. IPPF representatives attended UNFPA regional meetings at Amman on reproductive health and ICPD (November 1996), and at Copenhagen on youth and reproductive health (June 1997). The IPPF European Network was the key organizer for the UNFPA-funded European Parliamentarians' meeting on implementing the ICPD Programme of Action at Brussels (May 1995). IPPF South Asian region representatives attended and Asian Pacific ministerial conference in preparation for the World Summit for Social Affairs at Manila (October 1994), a UNICEF safe motherhood conference at Chandigarh, India (1994), and an EC/UNFPA initiative for reproductive health in South Asia conference at Lahore, Pakistan (December 1997).

Other relevant activities

IPPF Secretary-General Halfdan Mahler was presented with the 1995 United Nations Population Award for his distinguished career in public health, which has included strong leadership in reproductive health, family planning and worldwide population issues.

IPPF and its member family planning associations have been particularly active in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, and are involved in the preparations for ICPD follow-up meetings. There is much collaboration at the regional and national levels with United Nations agencies, especially UNFPA. Some examples are:

(a) IPPF has initiated programmes on youth and reproductive health in Cambodia and Viet Nam, with support from UNFPA and the European Community;

(b) IPPF has been appointed executing agency for the UNFPA reproductive health/family planning subprogramme for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1998–2001);

(c) During the reporting period, a total of 33 projects, with IPPF member family planning associations in

India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, were partially or fully funded by United Nations bodies;

(d) Since 1994, UNFPA has supported international advocacy and information projects with FPAs in Austria, France, Spain and Switzerland. In April 1997, UNFPA supported and organized a study tour to Viet Nam for parliamentarians, journalists and NGO representatives from Austria, Finland and Switzerland;

(e) The IPPF office at Almaty collaborates as technical implementing agency for UNFPA projects in the Central Asian Republics.

9. International Prisoners Aid Association

(Special status granted 1965)

General background

IPAA was founded 44 years ago by voluntary organizations in North America who were devoted to after-care of prisoners and related activities. Since its foundation in 1950, IPAA membership has grown over the years to include more than 40 organizations, representing about 30 countries all over the world. In 1965, the Association received consultative status with the United Nations; it was granted the same status by the Council of Europe in 1971, and became a charter member of the NGOs Alliance in 1972. In recent years, IPAA has endured some difficulties due to budget shortages and lack of paid staff. Through volunteer service, however, its endeavours in offenders care has continued, and it is now preparing a worldwide directory of offenders care agencies.

Main objectives

The principal purpose of IPAA is to provide for the international dissemination and exchange of information and experiences regarding offender rehabilitation and crime prevention; to encourage the establishment and growth of local and national non-governmental agencies that render needed services to offenders and their families; and to promote cross-cultural correctional research and facilitate contact among correctional workers throughout the world.

Publication and reports

IPAA issues a regular newsletter three times per year, an informative periodical directory of offenders care agencies around the world, and special reports and pamphlets that deal with international correction. Since 1990, the newsletter has covered numerous news items on prisoners aid agencies and correctional conferences in different parts of the world, and several articles and research reports relevant to offenders rehabilitation and crime prevention, including resolutions and other activities of United Nations bodies.

Examples of topics covered by IPAA newsletters in recent years include: Alliance of NGOs for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; universal tuberculosis testing for prison inmates; efforts to reduce jail population; crime and offender rehabilitation in India; IPAA in its forty-fifth year; United Nations Secretary-General launches anniversary year; report on Danish welfare society; building a new juvenile justice system; Ninth United Nations Crime Congress condemns terrorism; cost of incarceration compared to other alternatives; Amnesty International: independence and impartiality; prisoners' right to medical care; New York school-based community centres; fundamental principles of restorative justice; management of prison riots; placement/education of discharged prisoners in China; volunteer parole officers in Japan; new trends in integrating discharged prisoners; UNICEF supports project combating sexual abuse; and prison project in Nicaragua.

Conferences and seminars

In addition to its business meetings, IPAA holds a general membership meeting, combined with an international conference twice every five years, one of which corresponds in time and place with the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, held in a different country every five years. During 1994–1997, IPAA has conducted several international conferences, including a meeting on new trends in offender rehabilitation held at Cairo from 25–27 April 1995 in collaboration with the Egyptian Union for Prisoner Care. The Cairo conference dealt with prison labour; assistance to prisoners' families; and work/study release programmes. It was followed by the Ninth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention also held at Cairo from 29 April to 8 May 1995. IPAA co-sponsored there as seminar on community participation in corrections, and its representatives participated in several ancillary meetings of non-governmental organizations. During the 1994–1997 period, IPAA participated through its representatives in several international and regional events connected with offender rehabilitation, including a Pacific Rim regional conference on reintegration of discharged prisoners, held jointly by the China Prison Society and the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation of

Offenders in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China during January 1997.

Representations at United Nations and NGOs Alliance

IPAA affiliation with the United Nations enhanced the worldwide exchange of information with other groups interested in improving and humanizing policies dealing with crime prevention and treatment of offenders. Delegates of IPAA meet and work regularly with delegates of similar groups through the Alliance of Non-governmental Organizations for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in New York. During the past four years, the IPAA representative at the United Nations has served as Executive Secretary of the Alliance. IPAA has also maintained a regular representative at the Vienna International Centre. The continued cooperation and support of the Economic and Social Council is earnestly solicited to facilitate the forward progress of our important worldwide involvement.

Request and inquiries

IPAA has received during the last four years numerous inquiries and requests for assistance or advice from agencies and individuals all over the world, especially the United States. The secretariat has made a special effort to respond to these letters, and has in many cases had to refer requests to other specialized agencies. Several of those requests were announced in IPAA newsletters, and by that means many prisoners, ex-offenders and other individuals have been assisted by concerned groups or agencies.

10. International Rural Housing Association

(Special status granted 1972)

Introduction

The International Rural Housing Association is a non-profit, non-governmental association in the field of rural housing and environmental sanitation.

Sources of funding

It is funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance of Venezuela.

Participation

The Association has participated in:

(a) Preparatory meetings for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) at Geneva in April 1994;

(b) An ECO-HABITAT international foundation forum in New York on 27 and 28 March 1995. The President accredited Pola Ortiz and Arturo Luis Berti, both of whom participated;

(c) The World Food Summit, Rome, 13–17 November 1996. The President was accredited;

(d) The nineteenth special session of the General Assembly in New York in June 1997. Eric Carlson represented the Association;

(e) Habitat II at Istanbul in June 1996. Eric Carlson represented the Association.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

The Association transmits technical information concerning rural housing and environmental sanitation by disseminating bulletins, pamphlets and pertinent documentation received from the United Nations.

Other relevant activities

The Association participated with the Inter-American Development Bank in technical meetings in the field of rural housing and community development involving Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Central American countries.

The President collaborated in and attended workshops on financing low-income housing and social technical assistance planning at Mérida, Venezuela, in 1996.

The President attended a second workshop on design and technology of housing and rural settlements at Mérida in 1997.

The President participated in the counselling, preparation and implementation of an agreement between the Ministry of Health, the Faculty of Architecture of the University of the Andes at Mérida and the International Rural Housing Association, to investigate new types of rural dwellings for hot and humid climates in 1998.

An agreement between the foundation ECO-HABITAT, the Ministry of Health and the oil company Petroleos de Venezuela and the Rural Housing Association was arranged to implement programmes of rural housing in the oil zones in eastern and western Venezuela.

11. International Union of Students

(Special status granted 1983)

Founded in 1946, the International Union of Students (IUS) strives for the following aims:

(a) The attainment of education for all, independent of gender, economic status, social condition, political opinion, religion, colour or race;

(b) The reform and democratization of education, the achievement of academic freedom and university autonomy;

(c) The contribution towards finding solutions to acute economic problems hindering development;

(d) The achievement of equal opportunities for women to participate fully in their respective societies;

(e) The promotion of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation among students throughout the world.

IUS is currently made up of 124 member unions in 99 countries.

IUS has participated in United Nations activities as follows:

(a) The President attended the fourth UNESCO/NGO collective consultation in Paris in September 1994;

(b) The Research Officer attended the International Conference on Population and Development Conference at Cairo in 1994;

(c) The Research Officer attended the World Summit for Social Development at Copenhagen in 1995;

(d) The Secretary General attended the United Nations World Youth Forum at Vienna in August 1996;

(e) The Secretary General attended the fifth UNESCO/NGO collective consultation in Paris in February 1996;

(f) The Secretary General and the Regional Secretary for Europe attended the UNESCO regional meeting for Europe at Palermo in October 1997, which was preparatory to the World Conference on Higher Education;

(g) The Regional Secretary for Europe attended a UNESCO conference on adult education at Hamburg in July 1997.

Cooperation with UNESCO especially has gained impetus within the period under question, mainly through attendance at UNESCO meetings and contribution to its debates.

In the implementation of United Nations resolution, IUS has conducted many events at regional, subregional and national levels, such as:

(a) A student round table for the European region at Prague in February 1994 on the theme "Industrialisation, the environment and sustainable development";

(b) A seminar in Guatemala in July 1994 for Latin America and the Caribbean region on the theme "The role of students in the advancement of human rights";

(c) A conference in Bangladesh in March 1995 for the Asia and Pacific region on the theme "Fundamentalism and human rights";

(d) A workshop in Namibia in October 1995 for the southern African subregion on the theme "Globalization and sustainable development: implications for Africa";

(e) A seminar in Germany in May 1996 held at the national level, in cooperation with the national IUS constituency on the theme "Minorities in Europe: how far does European integration cater for them?";

(f) A seminar in Ghana in September 1997 in cooperation with the All Africa Students Union (AASU) for the West African subregion on the theme "A sustainable environment: the key to sustainable development".

12. Penal Reform International

(Special status granted 1993)

Introduction

Penal Reform International (PRI) is a non-governmental organization established in 1989, registered in the Netherlands. PRI seeks to achieve penal reform, while recognizing diverse cultural contexts, by promoting:

(a) The development and implementation of international human rights instruments with regard to law enforcement, prison conditions and standards;

(b) The elimination of unfair and unethical discrimination in all penal measures;

(c) The abolition of the death penalty;

(d) The reduction in the use of imprisonment throughout the world;

(e) The use of constructive non-custodial sanctions which encourage social reintegration while taking account of the interests of victims.

PRI's geographical spread of membership increased slightly from 78 to 82 countries between 1994 and 1997 – the number of members increased in many of those countries. PRI's board has members from 16 countries.

PRI's expenditure increased from approximately US$ 750,000 in 1994 to approximately US$ 1 million in 1997. A substantial proportion of the funds came from the European Union, for a range of different projects. PRI continued to receive support from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. New sources of funding included the Government of Norway, the Soros Foundation and the Public Welfare Foundation (United States).

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

PRI was represented at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Cairo in April/May 1995. The manual "Making standards work" produced by PRI was made available to all delegates. It was commended in a resolution on the practical implementation of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners proposed by the Netherlands and other Governments. The resolution was discussed further at the fourth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in July 1995, when PRI was also represented, and a recommendation was made inviting the Secretary-General, drawing upon extrabudgetary resources, to distribute the manual among Member States for their use and consideration, and to seek their advice with a view to preparing a subsequent version of the manual for further consideration by the Commission.

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

PRI was represented at the fifth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 1996 at Vienna.

At the sixth session of the Commission, in April/May 1997 at Vienna, the PRI Chairperson made an oral statement at the plenary session of the meeting on PRI work in the field of penal reform.

The PRI manual "Making standards work" was described in the Secretary-General's report on the use of United Nations instruments in the administration of justice. Eight Governments had commented on the manual, most being very supportive.

In September 1996, PRI organized a pan-African conference on prison conditions in Africa, under the aegis of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The conference adopted the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa. The Kampala Declaration was noted in and annexed to Commission resolution 1997/36, adopted during the sixth session.

International Centre for Crime Prevention

PRI has worked closely with ICCP (formerly the Division on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice). In June 1997, the PRI Chairperson and the officer-in-charge of ICCP signed formal letters of cooperation, covering the areas of: technical assistance to Governments; training of law enforcement personnel; and data gathering on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

PRI carried out a needs assessment on the penal and prison system in Sierra Leone with ICCP in December 1996. Also in 1996, PRI prepared a needs assessment on the prison system in Guinea for ICCP.

In November 1997, PRI organized an international conference on community service under the aegis of the United Nations and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights.

PRI undertook a survey of Caribbean prisons under contract with ICCP, beginning in December 1997.

International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

PRI was represented at the fifth plenary session of ISPAC at Courmayeur, Italy, in October 1995. The PRI honorary president presented the PRI manual "Making standards work" at the conference preceding the plenary session. PRI was also represented at the sixth plenary session of ISPAC at Courmayeur in October 1996, and again at its seventh plenary session in October 1997.

Centre for Human Rights/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

PRI carried out a contract in 1997 with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights to produce training materials on human rights for prison officials.

PRI has supplied numerous experts at the request of the Centre, for training and other missions.

PRI held discussions on 31 July 1996 with the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights about PRI's work and possible areas for cooperation. PRI contributed to the organization of a UNHCR training seminar on human rights for prison commissioners in Guinea in 1997.

Commission on Human Rights

PRI was represented at the fifty-second session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva in March/April 1996, and at its fifty-third session at Geneva in March/April 1997.

Human Rights Committee

PRI has established a project to present legal appeals on behalf of prisoners sentenced to death in the Caribbean. Through this project, appeals in over 30 cases have been presented to the Committee. Many of those applications have been declared admissible by the Committee, and in five cases the Committee determined that the rights of the appellants under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been violated and that compensation was due. Most of the cases are still awaiting determination by the Committee.

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF contributed financially to PRI work with young people in the Caribbean in 1997. UNICEF participated in a PRI mission requested by the Government of Saint Lucia to report on prison conditions in Saint Lucia in September 1997. PRI was chosen by UNICEF headquarters to represent the Caribbean at a UNICEF conference at Florence in 1997, and spoke on children in conflict with the law. PRI also provided a resource person for a UNICEF seminar in Belize in October 1997.

13. Project Concern International

(Special status granted 1993)

Introduction

Project Concern International's (PCI) mission is to improve the health and well-being of underserved people worldwide by creating partnerships which support and develop local health service capabilities, thus ensuring long-lasting change. PCI trains local volunteers, as well as ministries of health and non-governmental organizations, in disease prevention, and provides institutional strengthening to achieve long-term sustainability.

Currently, PCI works in Mexico, Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, India, Indonesia, Romania, Zambia and the United States. PCI's main activities focus on training local volunteers and health workers in disease prevention. PCI teaches communities about immunizations, pre- and postnatal care, early detection of acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea leading to dehydration, healthy nutrition, clean water and sanitation, family planning and reproductive health, as well as STD/HIV/AIDS prevention. In addition to community-based health prevention activities, PCI also trains ministry of health staff. To ensure that local people can sustain these health programmes, PCI provides institutional strengthening to locally managed non-governmental organizations.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

El Salvador

PCI staff will be participating in UNICEF's regional conference in Nicaragua in 1998.

Indonesia

In 1995, PCI staff attended a lecture on HIV/AIDS in Indonesia chaired by a WHO consultant. The staff also attends the monthly UNFPA donor forum.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Bolivia

In 1997, PCI staff and UNICEF jointly constructed three water systems at Cochabamba. PCI and UNICEF divided all material costs and the local municipality covered labour costs. In 1998, PCI and FAO entered a joint venture "Project post-harvest", which focuses on the construction of silos. Material costs will be divided between PCI and the farmers, while FAO will cover costs of technical assistance and educational training.

El Salvador

PCI staff has been using UNICEF methodology for sanitary education, including the correct use of water and latrines, as well as proper hygiene, since 1994. PCI is also a member of the regional network water board that acts as

liaison for all agencies working in the water sector, and that aims to provide uniformity of methodologies and evaluation procedures.

Zambia

WFP has been involved in PCI HIV/AIDS district task forces since the inception of this innovative programme in 1997. The task forces are comprised of representatives of different groups, including NGOs, church groups, the military as well as private and public entities, who work together to develop, implement, mobilize funds and evaluate HIV/AIDS activities, such as community care support, condom access and health education.

Other relevant activities

Zambia

In preparation for PCI's May 1998 project "Lessons learned from the field: responses to HIV/AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children", a UNAIDS and WHO representative provided technical assistance. Both were also part of a steering committee that organized the conference. In addition, UNICEF provided technical assistance on child-related issues.

Romania

During the last four years, PCI has been consulting with UNICEF and UNFPA officials regarding its neo-natalogy and family planning programme.

Indonesia

Over the last couple of years, consultations between UNICEF and PCI have taken place regarding PCI health activities in Irian Jaya.

Bolivia

In 1994, PCI received UNICEF funding for its health programme at Oruro. The support was targeted at an educational workshop on nutrition and the production of pamphlets, as well as the implementation of educational programmes on diarrhoea and respiratory infections. Currently, PCI has a proposal pending with UNFPA, and is participating in a project that is partially funded by UNFPA.

Indonesia

In 1996, WHO funded a PCI study "Iron tablet distribution and anti-helminthic treatment for pregnant women by traditional birth attendants at Maluku". The study focused on approaches and hypotheses in effective minimum frequency of iron supplementation in pregnant women.

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Quadrennial reports, 1994–1997, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

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1. Richmond Fellowship International

(Special consultative status granted 1989)

Brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization

The aim of the Richmond Fellowship International is to promote good community-care practice in the field of mental health. To this end it has established a worldwide network of self-governing, non-profit organizations which share a philosophy and common aims and which are bound to uphold those aims through affiliation agreements.

Most of these organizations run programmes based on the Richmond Fellowship International's model of therapeutic community, either in halfway houses or in day care. They are in Australia (in six states), Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Ghana, Grenada, Hong Kong (China), India, Israel, Jamaica, Macau, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay, United States of America (three states) and Zimbabwe.

Since the last report, Bolivia, Macau, Nepal, Pakistan and Ukraine have been added to the countries where organizations have entered into affiliation with RFI.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

RFI was represented at the 39th and 40th sessions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs in April 1996 and December 1997, respectively. At the 39th session, the Chief Executive Officer of RFI made an oral statement and at the 40th session a representative distributed a written statement. Both are attached. The main purpose of attending the 39th session was to strengthen cooperation between RFI and the United Nations in the field of drug demand reduction and the purpose of attending the 40th session was to be present at the debate on the draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction and to participate in the preparations for the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on drugs, which was held from 8 to 10 June 1998, to which the representative of RFI to the United Nations was accredited.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

RFI entered into working relations with the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1989 and prepared an application for official relations in accordance with the "Principles governing relations between the World Health Organization and non-governmental organizations". The basis of this application is the relevance of RFI's activities to the "Global Strategy for Health" and the general programme of work of WHO.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

The chief United Nations instruments which were supported by RFI during the reporting period were:

(a) The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. RFI took part in the discussions which led to the formulation of these Rules and has taken every opportunity to campaign for the inclusion of mental illness as a disability.

(b) General Assembly resolution S/17-2 of 23 February 1990, which consisted of a Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action. Paragraphs 9 to 37 of the Declaration address issues related to the prevention and reduction of drug abuse with a view to elimination of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers. RFI undertook activities in this field during the period under review in Bolivia, Grenada, Nepal, Trinidad and Tobago and Peru and made preparations for similar activities in Dominica and Paraguay.

(c) Articles 38 and 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child concern the protection, rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of violence. In this regard, RFI has, in collaboration with the European Commission, created residential programmes for children who are victims of domestic violence in Costa Rica and for street children in Nepal and Peru.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

Representatives of RFI have been regularly appointed to the offices of the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

RFI has had close consultation with the Division of Mental Health and Prevention of Substance Abuse of the World Health Organization in Geneva, the Division of Health Promotion and Protection of the Pan American Health Organization (the Regional Office of the World Health Organization), and the representatives of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for Bolivia, the Caribbean region, India and Nepal.

2. Robert F. Kennedy Memorial

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Introduction

The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial (RFK Memorial) seeks to promote respect for justice, human rights and the rule of law. It works to accomplish these aims through several programmes. The RFK Book and Journalism Awards recognize authors and journalists, print and broadcast, whose work reflects Robert Kennedy's "concern for the poor and powerless, his struggle for honest and even-handed justice". The RFK National Youth Project works to empower youth in American cities as leaders of their communities and encourages them to cooperate to reduce violence in their neighbourhoods. The RFK Human Rights Award honours individuals who stand up to oppression in the non-violent pursuit of respect for human rights.

The RFK Memorial Centre for Human Rights (the RFK Centre) carries out projects that support, complement or enhance the human rights work of the RFK Human Rights Award laureates and promote respect for human rights in their countries. The RFK Centre investigates and publishes reports on human rights conditions and campaigns to heighten awareness of these issues and to stop abuses, and encourages Governments, international organizations and corporations to adopt policies that ensure respect for international human rights. Through its relationships with the Award laureates, the organizations with which they are affiliated and other activists in their countries, the RFK Centre strives to enhance their capacity, to help marshal the resources necessary for them to work more effectively, to increase the impact of their work and to share the lessons from their experience with the international human rights community.

The RFK Memorial is not a membership organization. It has an International Advisory Committee, currently composed of 70 members from throughout the world, who nominate candidates for the RFK Human Rights Award. The continents and countries represented by International Advisory Committee members are:

Africa: Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe; *Americas*: Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, United States of America; *Asia and the Middle East*: Cambodia, India, Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka; *Europe*: Czech Republic, Finland, France, Netherlands, Poland, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; *Other*: Australia.

For the Memorial's human rights work, its core constituency is made up of the RFK Human Rights Award laureates, with whom the Centre develops a close, collaborative relationship. The continents and countries of the Award laureates are:

Africa: Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, the Sudan; *Americas*: El Salvador, Guatemala; *Asia and the Middle East*: China, India, Indonesia, Israel, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Republic of Korea, Viet Nam; *Europe*: Poland, Turkey.

There have been no substantial changes in the Memorial's funding sources. It continues to receive the bulk of its support from private contributions and fundraising events. It also receives support from foundations. The domestic National Youth Project has received grants from the American Government for its work. The RFK Centre does not accept government funding for its work. It did receive a grant of $8,000 in 1997 from the United States Agency for International Development; the entire amount directly supported an internship that the RFK Centre organized in the United States for a young Haitian attorney who manages the Guy Malary Law Library, which the RFK Centre helped to establish within Haiti's National Library.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations activities

The RFK Memorial has participated each year since 1994 in the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission for Human Rights. The RFK Memorial presented the following statements at or in conjunction with those sessions:

Commission on Human Rights, fiftieth session, 1994

Oral statement on human rights violations and national security laws.

Commission on Human Rights, fifty-first session, 1995

Written statement on the draft declaration on human rights defenders, submitted to the pre-sessional working group on the draft declaration on human rights defenders;

Oral statement on human rights violations and national security laws;

Oral statement on United Nations advisory services and human rights monitoring.

Commission on Human Rights, fifty-second session, 1996

Written statement on human rights violations and national security laws.

The RFK Centre also participated in the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995. The RFK Centre presented two workshops for the Non-Governmental Organization Forum participants on international advocacy of human rights, particularly women's rights. The Centre worked before and during the Conference to enhance the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Conference and prepared a report detailing problems encountered at the Women's Conference and the NGO Forum and recommending steps for the United Nations and Governments to take to assure enhanced NGO participation in future United Nations meetings.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies and other relevant activities

The RFK Centre has cooperated with a number of the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights. The RFK Centre has submitted three cases concerning Chinese prisoners to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, which communicated two of these cases to the Government of the People's Republic of China as urgent appeals. The RFK Centre has also provided reports and other information regarding human rights issues in China, Guatemala, Kenya, Indonesia and the Occupied Palestinian Territories to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Guatemala and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian Territories occupied since 1967.

In 1995 and 1996, while the RFK Centre was carrying out research for the 1996 report, *Civil Patrols and their Legacy, Overcoming Militarization and Polarization in the Guatemalan Countryside*, the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) provided invaluable assistance and advice. The RFK Centre has continued to cooperate with MINUGUA.

The United Nations Centre for Human Rights office in Malawi provided assistance and some funding for the conference, "Understanding the Past to Safeguard the Future", organized by the University of Malawi and the RFK Centre, in Lilongwe, Malawi, in October 1996. As a result of the Centre for Human Rights' assistance, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Bacre Waly N'diaye, participated in the conference. Following the conference, the representative of the Centre, Mr. N'diaye and the RFK Centre participated in a half-day meeting with the entire Malawi National Compensation Tribunal in Blantyre.

The RFK Centre has also consulted extensively with the United Nations International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) on the Centre-initiated project that led to the establishment of the Guy Malary Law Library in Port-au-Prince.

3. Rotary International (RI)

(General consultative status granted 1947)

Introductory statement

Founded in 1905, Rotary International (RI) is the global network of more than 28,000 Rotary clubs in 159 countries and 35 geographical regions. These clubs work to improve the quality of life for people around the world through volunteer projects initiated at the grass-roots, community level. Rotary clubs are comprised of a cross-section of business and professional leaders in their communities, bringing a broad spectrum of resources to local and global needs. RI has held category I (now general) consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1993. RI also maintains official relations with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS).

Since 31 December 1993, the number of Rotary clubs worldwide has increased from 26,681 to 28,531, with total membership close to 1.2 million. The Rotary clubs were established in the following countries and geographical areas: Armenia; Belarus, Eritrea, Georgia; Kazakhstan; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the Republic of Moldova; Mongolia; Palau; and Yugoslavia, in addition to Antarctica and the Turks and Caicos Islands; and the Providencia Island.

The President of RI annually appoints volunteer representatives to major intergovernmental organizations. Their numbers have expanded dramatically. In 1990, there were only two representatives to the United Nations Headquarters and one each to the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna. Currently, there are 14 RI representatives as follows: United Nations Headquarters (4), United Nations Office at Geneva (2), United Nations Office at Vienna (1); UNESCO/Paris (2); Council of Europe/Strasbourg (1); FAO/Rome (1); World Bank/Organization of American States/Washington, D.C. (1); UNEP/UNCHS/Nairobi (1); and Organization of African Unity/Addis Ababa (1). Representatives monitor activities, identify opportunities for joint projects with United Nations agencies and serve as chairpersons or members of at least 10 committees of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations and the UNICEF NGO Committee.

Rotary International participation in events organized within the United Nations system

RI presented written and/or oral statements at the following United Nations conferences and events:*

World Summit for Children, New York, September 1990;

Celebration of Universal Child Immunization, New York, October 1991;

Habitat II, Istanbul, June 1996;*

World Food Summit, Rome, November 1996;

United Nations General Assembly session honouring the fiftieth anniversary of UNICEF, December 1996;

World Water Forum (UNESCO), Marrakech, March 1997;

United Nations General Assembly special session on the environment (Rio Plus Five) [RI presented President of General Assembly with the Rotary Ecological Marathon trophy] June 1997;*

UNESCO fifth International Conference on Adult Education, Hamburg, July 1997;*

WHO fourth International Conference on Health Promotion, Jakarta, July 1997;*

World Water Summit, Marrakech, March 1997;

Fiftieth United Nations/Department of Public Information/NGO conference (and 1996 conference), September 1997;

United Nations Commission on Social Development, February 1998;

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, March 1998;

UNESCO International Literacy Institute forum, Dakar, March 1998;

UNESCO Second Regional NGO Meeting, Durban, April 1998;

United Nations General Assembly, twentieth special session on drug control, June 1998;*

RI representatives made three statements during the review of ECOSOC resolution 1296.

RI representatives regularly attend the World Health Assembly and Executive Board meeting of UNICEF, in addition to attending and reporting on:

World Forum on Drug Demand Reduction (United Nations), Bangkok, December 1994;

FAO Conference on Nutrition, Rome, December 1995;

UN International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, September 1994;

United Nations Department of Public Information/NGO conferences, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997;

World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995;

Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, September 1995;

UNICEF meeting on child survival, Accra, March 1997;

UNESCO education/literacy forum, Melbourne, March 1998.

* Indicates those events supported by on-site Rotary exhibits.

Examples of cooperation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies

Through its PolioPlus Program, Rotary works with WHO, UNICEF, bilateral agencies and national ministries of health in 118 countries to help eradicate polio. The effort is supported by hundreds of thousands of Rotary volunteers and a commitment of US$ 420 million through 2005. Two United Nations agencies have honoured RI for its work to eradicate polio: WHO awarded the Health for All Gold Medal to RI in May 1993; and the Pan American Health Organization gave RI the Macedo World Health Day Award in April 1995. In April 1994, the "Geneva Declaration for Poliomyelitis Eradication in Central and Eastern Europe", was jointly issued by RI, WHO, UNICEF and the Children's Vaccine Initiative.

RI encourages club service projects addressing a broad range of issues, parallel to those addressed by the United Nations community. These benefit people of all ages — children, young people, ageing, and women — and promote ecology, literacy, the family, clean water, sustainable development, revolving loan funds for health care, and HIV/AIDS awareness. Clubs also work to combat hunger and prevent drug abuse. In addition, the Rotary Foundation annually funds more than US $90 million in international educational and humanitarian programmes.

Examples of RI projects conducted in collaboration with a United Nations agency include: Haitian water wells project (UNICEF); Nigerian child spacing project (UNFPA); Salvadorian literacy programme (UNESCO); and Polish free enterprise training (UNDP).

RI awarded its highest honour, the Rotary Award for World Understanding, to Secretary-General of the United Nations Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (June 1991); to the late James Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF (June 1995) [UNICEF used the $100,000 award for immunization in Egypt]; to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogato (June 1996) [UNHCR used the award to support environmental education activities in refugee camps in Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda.].

RI promotes and collaborates with United Nations agencies through other activities such as:

Co-promotion with WHO of the 1995 campaign, "Target 2000, a world without polio";

RI conference at UNESCO, Paris, honouring the agency's fiftieth anniversary, November 1996;

RI/UNESCO Memorandum of Understanding, June 1997;

RI/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS joint statement, XI International Conference on AIDS, Vancouver, July 1996.

Other relevant activities

Top United Nations officials participated in Rotary conferences on the United Nations system in Geneva (April 1994); San Francisco (June 1995); Independence, Missouri, United States of America (June 1995); New York (with United Nations Secretary-General in October 1995); and regularly address RI's annual conventions.

RI promotes the United Nations, its priorities and programmes at its meetings and in its publications:

RI conference celebrates UNICEF's fiftieth anniversary, Buenos Aires, December 1996;

Rotary Foundation conference features United Nations system speakers, March 1997;

World Water Congress, Rotary International statement and display, Montreal, September 1997;

International Literacy Day, statement, World Bank, Washington, D.C.;

RI conference features United Nations speakers, Addis Ababa, November 1997;

"Advancing Children's Futures", National Committee for the Rights of the Child, oral statement, Indianapolis, November 1997;

Commission on Sustainable Development, RI submitted papers on water and nominated two Rotary projects as best practice examples, April 1998;

RI has established official relationships with regional intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe (July 1995); Organization of African Unity (August 1997); and Organization of American States (November 1997);

United Nations agency staff will participate in the first gathering of all RI representatives in Evanston, Illinois, United States of America, July 1998.

4. Socialist International Women (SIW)

(Special consultative status granted 1995)

Socialist International Women (SIW), founded in 1907, is the international organization of the women's

organizations of the socialist, social democratic and labour parties. Its aims and objectives are to promote action programmes to overcome any discrimination against women in society, including inequality between men and women and to work for human rights in general, development and peace. There are currently 121 member organizations in all parts of the world. Since 1994, 35 new member parties have joined SIW and their women's organizations have become members of SIW.

SIW has permanent representatives at the United Nations specialized agencies in New York, Geneva and Vienna who attend meetings of United Nations organizations on a regular basis.

In September 1994, SIW focused its attention on the United Nations Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women Preparatory Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean in Mar del Plata, the regional Preparatory Committee for Europe and North America in Vienna, in October 1994, and the Preparatory Committee for Africa in Dakar, in November 1994. Members of several SIW member organizations were included in government delegations to the United Nations Conference on Population and Development. SIW was also represented at the Preparatory Committees for the World Summit on Social Development which were held in New York, in August and September 1994, and in Manila, in October 1994.

In March and October 1994, SIW attended the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations Board meetings in Geneva to which it had been elected in 1991.

In April 1994, SIW was represented at the meeting of the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights in Geneva. In November, SIW was represented at the nineteenth General Assembly of the Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations in Geneva.

In March 1995, SIW attended the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen where representatives of several SIW member organizations were included in their government delegations. In September, SIW held a successful workshop at the NGO Forum of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. In addition, numerous representatives of SIW member organizations headed or were included in their government delegations to the World Conference on Women in Beijing.

In April and October 1994, SIW was represented at the meetings of the International NGO Committee on Human Rights in Geneva. In December, SIW was represented at the NGOs and human rights round table in Geneva.

In 1996, SIW was represented at the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul in June and at the third session of its Preparatory Committee in New York in February.

SIW was very honoured that Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) addressed its XVI Conference, which was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in September 1996.

In January and June 1996, SIW was represented at the meetings of the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights in Geneva.

In March and April 1997, SIW was represented at the fifty-third session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. In August, SIW was represented at a meeting of the United Nations Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in Geneva. In December, SIW was represented at the meeting of the Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights in Geneva.

SIW also attended a meeting on gender mainstreaming organized by a gender specialist of UNDP in New York.

5. Society for Threatened Peoples

(Special consultative status granted 1993)

Introduction

The Society for Threatened Peoples is an international human rights organization with national sections in Germany (approx. 7,200 members), Luxembourg (approx. 120 members), Italy (approx. 20 members), South-Tyrol (150 members), Austria (approx. 600 members). Switzerland (approx. 800 members) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (approx. 200 members). The main focus of our work is the fight against genocide and discrimination against cultures, languages and religions of threatened minorities and nationalities through the use of press releases, conferences, vigils, talks with parliamentarians and politicians. We make information available for the media and try to attract the attention of the international public. Our archive has directories on several hundred threatened groups and minorities; it is one of the largest documentation centres of this kind in Europe.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

1994

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities — Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 18 to 29 July 1994, Geneva (12 persons)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, forty-sixth session 1 to 26 August 1994, Geneva (2 persons)

One oral statement on the situation of the Kanaka Maoli, Hawaii

International Conference on Population and Development, 5 to 13 September 1994, Cairo (1 person)

1995

Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, third session, 16 to 27 January 1995, New York (3 persons)

Commission on Human Rights, fifty-first session, 30 January to 10 March 1995, Geneva (25 persons)

Oral statement on the struggle for self-determination of the Nagas (India)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Tibet (China)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Chechnya (Russian Federation)

Written statement on the human rights situation in Tibet (China)

World Summit for Social Development, 6 to 12 March 1995, Copenhagen (3 persons)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, thirty-eighth session, 14 to 23 March 1995, Vienna (2 persons)

Oral statement on the meaning of the traditional cultivation of cocoa for the indigenous population in Bolivia

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 28 March to 7 April 1995, Berlin (2 persons)

Economic and Social Council, substantive session, 6 June to 28 July 1995, Geneva (1 person)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, forty-seventh session, 31 July to 25 August 1995, Geneva (20 persons)

Oral statement on the struggle for self-determination of the Nagas (India)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Chechnya (Russian Federation)

Oral statement on the human rights situation of the Crimean Tartars (Russian Federation)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Tibet (China)

Oral statement on the human rights situation of the Chittagong Hill People (India)

Oral statement on the human rights violations against the Ogoni People (Nigeria)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities — Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 17 to 28 July 1995, Geneva (8 persons)

1996

Commission on Human Rights, fifty-second session, 18 March to 26 April 1996, Geneva (20 persons)

Oral statement on freedom of religion in Tibet (China, item 18)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Chechnya (Russian Federation, item 10)

Oral statement on the self-determination of indigenous people in general (item 7)

Oral statement on the draft declaration on rights of indigenous peoples

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, thirty-ninth session, 16 to 25 April 1996, Vienna (2 persons)

Oral statement on the theme "Cocoa cultivation, international agreements and anti-drug legislation" (Bolivia)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, forty-eighth session, July/August 1996 (4 weeks), Geneva (10 persons)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Tibet (China)

Oral statement on the struggle for self-determination of the Nagas (India)

Written statement on the human rights situation in Tibet (China)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities — Working Group on Indigenous Populations, fourteenth session, July 1996 (1 week), Geneva (30 persons)

Oral statement on the situation of the indigenous minorities in India in general

1997

Commission on Human Rights, fifty-third session, 10 March to 18 April 1997, Geneva (26 persons)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Tibet (China)

Oral statement on the struggle for self-determination of the Nagas (India)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Bougainville (Indonesia)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Assam (India)

Oral statement on the human rights situation of the Caucasian minority (Russian Federation)

Oral statement on the human rights situation in Nagomo-Bergkarabach

Written statement on the human rights situation in Tibet

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, fortieth session, 18 to 27 March 1997, Vienna (2 persons)

Oral statement on the meaning of the traditional cultivation of cocoa for the indigenous population in Columbia

Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as Preparatory Body for the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, first meeting, 26 and 27 March 1997, Vienna (2 persons)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities — Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, 20 to 29 May 1997, Geneva (1 person)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as Preparatory Body for the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, first informal open-ended meeting, 7 to 9 July 1997, Vienna (3 persons)

Oral statement on the theme "Biodiversity and the politics of drugs"

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, forty-ninth session, 4 to 29 August 1997, Geneva (21 persons)

Oral statement on the situation of the indigenous people in India

Oral statement on the human rights situation of the South Molukkans (Indonesia)

Oral statement on the struggle for self-determination of the Nagas (India)

Two oral statements on the human rights situation in Tibet

Written statement on the question of freedom of religion in Tibet (China, item 11)

Commission on Human Rights — Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities — Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 28 July to 1 August 1997, Geneva (9 persons)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as Preparatory Body for the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, second informal open-ended meeting, 7 to 9 October 1997, Vienna (3 persons)

Oral Statement on the theme "Human rights and drug politics in Peru"

Human Rights Committee — Intersessional Working Group on a Draft Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 27 October to 7 November 1997 (7 persons)

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change — seventh session of the subsidiary body for implementation, 20 to 29 October 1997, Bonn (3 persons)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs acting as Preparatory Body for the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, third informal open-ended meeting, 3 to 5 December 1997, Vienna (3 persons)

Oral statement on the theme "Drugs and alternative development in Columbia"

Other relevant activities

Activities of the Society for Threatened Peoples in relation to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People:

Events marking the opening of the International Decade in Bonn and Berlin in December 1994, including reception by the President of the German Parliament, the organization of a press conference as well as a podium discussion.

Political and financial support of the self-organization of the Adivasi indigenous group, advising the Adivasi representatives at the United Nations in Geneva (at the session of the Commission on Human Rights).

Campaign for the ratification of ILO Convention 169 by Germany and other Western European States.

6. Susila Dharma International Association

(Special consultative status granted 1989)

Introductory statement

Susila Dharma International Association is a non-profit organization, which has been in existence since 1969 and is registered as a charity in the United States of America. Susila Dharma International fosters development and cooperation by supporting national development organizations and locally initiated projects in 35 countries. These national organizations and projects form the membership of Susila Dharma International (SDI). SDI does not direct the activities of its members, but facilitates their work through a series of programmes. Together with its members, Susila Dharma International's purpose is to relieve poverty, encourage sustainable development and support human beings in realizing their potential. Individuals, enterprises, foundations and non-governmental organizations provide funding for SDI, which is affiliated to the World Subud* Association.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiaries

Conferences and meetings attended by volunteers:

- World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995
- World Summit on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 1996

Meetings in Geneva:

Substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, 1997

Commission on Human rights, annual sessions 1995, 1996 and 1997

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, annual sessions 1995, 1996, 1997

Subcommission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations: 1995, 1996, 1997

Conferences organized by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development such as "Globalization and Citizenship" (1996) and "Advancing the Social Agenda: two years after Copenhagen" (1997)

Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the United Nations: 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997

Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights: 1996, 1997

Special NGO Committee on Development: 1996, 1997

UNICEF NGO Group on Values: 1996

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

World Health Organization (WHO): The International Child Development Programme (ICDP) from Norway has worked with WHO to implement its work with traumatized children in Brazil, Italy, South Africa, India, Jamaica, Democratic Republic of Congo and Colombia.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): The Refugees Assistance Programme based in Norway works in consultation with UNHCR.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): In 1996 UNICEF sponsored an international child development programme training seminar in Bosnia and

* Subud is a spiritual and humanitarian movement active in 72 countries. Members of Subud belong to all races, creeds and religions and are united in a simple exercise and worship of God, which benefits their inner and outer lives equally

Herzegovina with participants from Mostar, Zenica, Sarajevo and Tuzla.

The Consortium for Street Children and UNICEF were the sponsors of a Conference for Street Children, held in Jakarta in September 1996, which was initiated by members of the International Child Development Programme — British team, and organized with the Indonesian National Council of Social Welfare and the Coordinating Board of Social Welfare Activities Yogyakarta.

Susila Dharma Germany assisted in the organization of the UNICEF conference on art therapy in Berlin, October 1994.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Representatives of Susila Dharma International met with a UNESCO NGO Liaison Officer April 1997 to discuss mutual cooperation.

Microcredit agenda: Susila Dharma International participated in the Microcredit Summit in February 1997 and is a member of the Council of NGOs promoting the creation of microcredit programmes.

Other relevant activities

Development Education: Susila Dharma International has published and distributed seven newsletters on the activities of the United Nations. Workshops and promotional displays about the United Nations were held in Spain and the United States of America.

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Susila Dharma Canada is represented on the National Coalition on the Rights of the Child.

7. Union of International Associations

(Special consultative status granted 1951)

Aims/Purpose:

To facilitate the evolution of the worldwide network of non-profit organizations, especially non-governmental or voluntary organizations. To promote understanding of how international bodies, whether governmental or non-governmental, represent valid interests in every field of human activity or belief. To enable these initiatives to develop and counterbalance each other creatively in response to world problems by collecting information on these bodies and their relationships in more meaningful ways.

Membership:

One hundred and thirty-five individuals (professors of international relations, diplomats, association executives, etc.) from 37 countries. Funding: Principal source of funding is sale of publications concerning international organizations. Other sources: In 1994, funds were received from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) under contract. During the period from 1994 to 1996, funding was received from the Agence de la Francophonie. In 1996 a preliminary contract was concluded with the European Commission and extended in 1997 for a two-year period.

Participation at meetings of the Economic and Social Council, subsidiary bodies or other United Nations meetings:

Represented at United Nations meetings in New York and Geneva relating to non-governmental organization matters.

Cooperation with other United Nations programmes, bodies and agencies:

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

Contracted by UNESCO during 1994–1995 to act as coordinator for the major evaluation of the cooperation between UNESCO and non-governmental organizations.

Pursuant to contacts with Directors-General of UNESCO since the 1970s, negotiations have been under way with UNESCO since 1996 with regard to further collaboration in relation to the *Encyclopaedia of World Problems and Human Potential*.

Presentation of a paper, *Transdisciplinarity as the Emergence of Patterned Experience*, to the UNESCO-sponsored first World Congress on Transdisciplinarity (Arrabida, 1994).

Report of a UNESCO-sponsored conference eco-villages and sustainable communities: models for twenty-first century living (Scotland, 1995) entitled *Gardening Sustainable Psycommunities*.

World Bank:

Presentation to a World Bank workshop on civil society in east/central Europe (1996) on *Interacting fruitfully with un-civil society: the dilemma for non-civil society organizations*.

United Nations University:

Participation in the Millennium Project organized by the American Council for the United Nations University. This is a worldwide effort to collect and synthesize judgements about emerging global issues and opportunities.

Other relevant activities:

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 334 B (XI), the Union of International Associations (UIA) continues to publish its *Yearbook of International Organizations*:

Book version: The publication (currently in its 35th edition) has now been extended from three to four volumes (totalling nearly 6,000 pages annually) consisting of: Volume 1: descriptions and multilingual index to over 20,000 international organizations (governmental and non-governmental) and to the 90,000 relationships between them. Volume 2: Participation of countries in international organizations (including over 129,000 membership links to individual countries). Volume 3: Classified subject guide to international organizations (over 2,000 categories). Volume 4: International organization bibliography and resources (covering publications of international organizations, concerning them and their issues).

CD-ROM version: The first edition on CD was prepared in 1995. The third edition in 1997 was developed into a multilingual form with special funding from the Agence de la Francophonie for a French version on the same CD. Many profiles were also translated into Spanish and German. There is access from a total of 13 languages. The contents have been expanded to cover 35,200 organizations with their relationships as active hyperlinks.

Web version: Since 1996, a Web site has been developed (totalling over 11,000 pages) that includes lists of international organizations, their Web sites, and profiles of selected international organizations. Further developments in this respect are planned for 1998.

Consultations and cooperation with Secretariat officials:

UIA has responded to occasional queries by Secretariat officials (from Geneva).

Preparation of requested papers

A report prepared under contract to the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (Development Administration Division) on *Guiding Metaphors and Configuring Choices* (September 1991) was made available on the Web when funding constraints made it impossible for the United Nations to publish it as originally intended.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities:

Registration of future international meetings: UIA continues its registration of future international meetings, notably including those planned by bodies within the United Nations system and by NGOs in consultation with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies. Some 3,000 such meetings are published quarterly in the *International Congress Calendar* (38th year).

World problems: UIA has continued its programme, initiated in 1972, to collect information from international organizations, and notably from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, on the world problems with which they are concerned. The fourth edition of the *Encyclopaedia of World Problems and Human Potential* was published in 1994–1995.

Book version: The publication has been extended from 2 to 3 volumes (totalling 3,200 pages) consisting of: Volume 1: Profiles of 9,800 world problems and 120,000 relationships between them. Volume 2: Human potential (with sections on human development, integrative knowledge, metaphors, transformative approaches and human values). Volume 3: Profiles of 9,200 strategies and actions by international organizations. Problems and strategies described are in every field of human activity and include many only mentioned briefly in official reports, although highlighted in other special studies.

CD-ROM version: The first edition was produced in 1995. During 1996 a contract was concluded with the European Commission to explore further development of those aspects of the databases on problems and strategies relating to biodiversity. Further funding was received in 1997, for implementation during 1998–1999, when a new CD version is planned.

Web version: Extensive extracts from the problems and strategies databases have been made available in 1997. Most of the data will be made available on the Web during 1998 as part of the project funded by the European Commission. This will involve development of multimedia features to increase comprehensibility of the complex data structures. It will also involve an innovative process of user-participation, notably by international organizations, to improve the quality of the data and to reflect policy-relevant controversies in interpreting it.

Human potential: transformation and values: The 1994 edition of the above-mentioned *Encyclopaedia* includes six other sections on "human potential". These are: human values (3,254), human development concepts (1,407) and modes of awareness (3,049), integrative concepts, metaphors and patterns for social change and transformative approaches. Since the 1990–1993 quadrennium, extensive work has been done on human development and the use of metaphor as an unexplored communication resource of value in articulating more appropriate and sustainable approaches to the global problematique.

International organization strategies: Using material collected from international organizations and published during the 1986–1989 quadrennium, work was initiated in 1993 on the third, additional, volume to the above-mentioned *Encyclopaedia*, published in 1995. This focuses on the many strategies employed by international organizations in response to world problems. This links the *Encyclopaedia* more closely to the organizations profiled in the *Yearbook of International Organizations* (see above) and in the Web version these links already take the form of hyperlinks.

Visualization of organization, problem and strategy networks: UIA continues to experiment with visualization of complex networks of information in response to the challenge of information overload. Initial results appeared in the 1994 editions of the *Yearbook* and the *Encyclopaedia* and offer a unique perspective on the activities of the international community and notably the many units within the United Nations system. Current experiments, with funding from the European Commission, focus particularly on virtual reality techniques and were made accessible on the Web in 1997. These include new visual metaphors to understand organization complexes like the United Nations and the European union and provide direct hyperlinks to subsidiary Web sites.

8. Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation

(Special consultative status granted 1974)

The main aim of the Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (VIDC) is to promote international understanding in general and North-South cooperation in particular. In pursuing these goals, the Institute has been assisting in the North-South dialogue process, mainly through the organization of international conferences and lectures, by its own research activities, as well as by its participation in various public relation campaigns. Over the current reporting period, VIDC has also increasingly engaged in cultural exchange programmes between North and South. In addition, it is also active in promoting and implementing particular development projects in the South.

Facilitated by Austria's membership in the European Union, VIDC has increasingly been able to receive additional, and at times substantial, project-funding from the European Commission.

The organization's representative attended meetings observing the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People in 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 (all at the United Nations Office at Vienna).

The organization's representative attended the NGO-Forum of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, September 1995).

The organization's representative attended two of the preparatory meetings for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (Nairobi, 24 April–5 May 1995; New York, 5 to 16 February 1996), as well as the Conference itself (Istanbul, 3 to 14 June 1996). The representative was part of the official Austrian delegation, but also participated in NGO activities.

The organization's representative attended the fortieth session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 18 to 25 March 1997). In addition, the representative also attended the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Vienna, 26 and 27 March 1997).

Following the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular Agenda 21, VIDC, in close cooperation with indigenous populations and their organizations, has planned and implemented a series of projects intended to protect rainforests. With the financial support of the Austrian Government, VIDC carried out the following projects during the period 1974 to 1997:

(a) Land-demarcation for the Ticuna (Brazil);

(b) Land-demarcation for the Arawete (Brazil);

(c) Land-demarcation and legal services for the Kuna Yala (Panama);

(d) Land-demarcation for the Embera (Panama);

(e) Development of non-forest products in Palawan (Philippines).

Following the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women, VIDC had asked researchers to undertake a series of studies on the role of women in development. Based upon these studies and their recommendations, the Austrian Development Cooperation Administration has issued guidelines to make gender a key issue in Austrian official development assistance. A booklet "Women on their way to empowerment: Challenges for Austrian Development Cooperation: Basic issues and project examples" was published by VIDC and widely distributed.

Following the recommendations of Habitat II, VIDC has undertaken an analysis of all the human settlement issues relevant for Austrian development cooperation. Proposals for policy guidelines were formulated and presented to the Austrian development community.

In accordance with the work on culture and development undertaken by UNESCO, VIDC organized, in the first half of 1996, a major cultural festival entitled "Sura za Afrika". The festival encompassed music, dance and theatre performances, a major exhibition of contemporary African art, an African market in the centre of Vienna, school-workshops and other youth activities, workshops on African politics, economics and science, literary readings, as well as media exchanges between Austrian and a number of African print media. The events during the festival were attended by some 200,000 visitors.

VIDC has also undertaken to organize and/or support cultural exchange projects between Austrian artists and artists of the South. It also undertakes ongoing cultural projects in Uganda, Zimbabwe and Cape Verde.

The VIDC organized an international seminar on industrialization, organization, innovation and institutions in the South at Vienna from 17 to 18 November 1994, which was attended by a number of high-ranking staff members of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

In 1996, VIDC organized the eighth General Conference of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (Vienna, 11–14 September 1996). Key addresses were provided by representatives of the United Nations, including Mrs. Inge Kaul (UNDP), Mr. Richard Jolly (UNDP), and Mr. Dharam Ghai (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development).

VIDC organized a lecture by Mr. James G. Speth, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (Vienna, 15 April 1997) on the theme "The Challenge for Sustainable Human Development in the Future: Building Good Governance".

9. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

(Special consultative status granted 1948)

Introductory statement

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) aims to bring together women of different political and philosophical beliefs united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the causes and the concept of war; to work towards world peace through total and universal disarmament; the abolition of violence and coercion in the settlement of conflict and the substitution in each case of negotiation and conciliation; the strengthening of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the institution of international law. To strive for political and social equality, for economic equity, for cooperation among all peoples and for sustainable development in a safe environment. WILPF seeks to educate, inform and mobilize women for action to achieve these goals. It works to promote specific United Nations resolutions and programmes and make the work of the United Nations known to its members and the general public.

We have national sections in all continents and an increase in international membership: new national sections have been formed in El Salvador, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Korea.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conference and other United Nations meetings:

WILPF followed the annual sessions of the Economic and Social Council during the period covered by this report and its subsidiary bodies.

Commission on the Status of Women:

WILPF participated in all the Commission meetings from 1994 to 1997, focusing particularly on women and peace issues. We made written presentations to the following expert groups meetings organized by the Division on the Advancement of Women: The role of women in decision-making and conflict resolution, 1996, Gender-based persecution, Toronto 1997, Promotion of women's human rights, Turku, 1997.

Commission on Human Rights:

WILPF participated regularly in the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and its subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It made the following oral statements to the Commission on Human Rights during the period from 1994 to 1997: three under item 4; four under items 5/6; two under item 9; two under item 10; three under item 11; four under item 12; one under item 14; one under item 16; one under item 22. In addition, WILPF supported a number of joint NGO statements under various items of the agenda and gave assistance to NGO representatives who came from afar to attend the sessions of the Commission, the Subcommission and its working groups. WILPF also participated regularly in the meetings of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and in informal consultations with members of the Committee. WILPF was invited by staff members of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to informal and formal consultations concerning the implementation of the human rights of migrants, of the right to development and of gender mainstreaming throughout the United Nations human rights mechanism.

World Summit on Social Development, Copenhagen 1995:

WILPF participated in the regional preparatory conferences and at the Summit itself. At the parallel NGO forum, we convened workshops on "The peace dividend and the women's budget", and on "Democratization for social development".

United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995:

WILPF participated actively in the regional preparatory conferences in the different regions and at the Conference in Beijing, always with the main focus on the areas of peace. Recognizing that women from Eastern European Countries are underrepresented at international fora, WILPF organized a peace train from Helsinki to Beijing, meeting with women in St. Petersburg, Kiev, Bucharest, Sofia, Istanbul, Odessa and Almaty, bringing their voices to Beijing. On the NGO level, WILPF co-convened the peace tent at the NGO Forum in Beijing and the peace caucus, coordinating the NGO lobby work on peace. WILPF's Vice-President, from Sri Lanka, addressed the World Conference, drawing attention to the increasing role that women are playing in peace-building.

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Habitat II, Istanbul 1996:

We followed the preparatory conferences and attended the conference itself, with a special attention to the issues of housing for women and housing in war-torn cities.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and the specialized agencies:

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

WILPF has five permanent representatives accredited, who follow the ongoing work of UNESCO. On the request of UNESCO's culture of peace programme, WILPF's international President presented in 1995 a comprehensive paper on "Elements of a culture of peace — A women's perspective".

The International Labour Organization:

We participated in the yearly International Labour Conference, intervening on the following issues: Women workers rights in South Africa, 1994; Gender and homework, 1995; Employment and trade liberalization, 1996; Effects of globalization on ILO's work, 1997. WILPF participated in the tripartite meeting of experts on future ILO activities in the field of migration, underlining the specific needs of migrant women.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:

WILPF is following the general work through its permanent representative in Rome. We actively participated at the World Food Summit, November 1996 in Rome, with a focus on food security.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

WILPF followed, as observers, the Executive Committee meetings in 1995, 1996 and 1997. We provided UNHCR with information on the situation of refugees from Myanmar in Thailand, 1997. We attended the 1997 steering group meeting for the follow-up to the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States, underlining the importance of gender integration into the programme of action.

Security Council:

We monitor the work of the open-ended working group on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council. In 1996, WILPF started a worldwide educational grass-roots campaign on the democratization of the Security Council, organizing workshops, lectures and collecting signatures.

Other relevant activities:

Information and education about the United Nations:

As in previous periods, WILPF included in its annual Executive Committee meetings and its international congress in 1995 a special session on the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The participants heard and discussed reports by the WILPF representatives. WILPF sections followed up by increasing their efforts to disseminate information on, promote and support the United Nations through more reporting of United Nations work in their bulletins and journals, writing letters and articles for publication in national and local media, speaking on local television and radio, organizing workshops on the United Nations local communities and requesting libraries to carry United Nations publications.

WILPF publishes the bi-monthly newsletter, *International Peace Update*, with a two-page column on "United Nations News". Parts of this English publication are translated into French, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, Japanese and Danish. Furthermore we regularly publish reports:

1994: Waiting for justice: The case of comfort women

1995: War and rape: Analytical approaches

1996: Conversion: An essential practical component for effective disarmament

1996: Search for peace in the Middle East: Missions, meetings, policies and actions by WILPF 1930–1996

1997: Human rights violations against women in armed conflict

1997: Nuclear disarmament: Strategies to achieve a nuclear free world.

WILPF continued its internship programme, which provides, each year, for two young women to work for 11 months at its international office in Geneva. The two programmes, in disarmament/development and in human rights, focus on United Nations efforts in those areas. In the period covered by this report, interns came from Australia, Canada, Colombia, Germany, Mexico, Senegal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

WILPF encourages its members and friends to visit the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna, and at regional offices. Annually, around 8 March — International Women's Day — WILPF with other NGOs bring women from different countries to the United Nations in Geneva to discuss issues of peace and disarmament dealt with by the Organization.

WILPF is an active member within the NGO community. It is a member of the board of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and, as such, participates actively in matters related to the NGO relationship with the Council and with other bodies of the United Nations. In Geneva it is represented on the secretariat for the NGO Subcommittee on Racism, Racial Discrimination and Decolonization and the secretariat for the special NGO Committee for Disarmament. In New York, WILPF is represented on the Publications Committee of *Disarmament Times* and contributes to the various NGO committees established by the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

10. Women's International Zionist Organization

(Special consultative status granted 1959)

Introductory statement

The Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO) is an international voluntary movement of 300,000 women with federations in 52 countries. Since it was founded more than 75 years ago, it has provided services to children, women, families and society, regardless of their race or religious affiliation.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and or other United Nations meetings

During the past four years, WIZO multiplied its efforts to ensure implementation, both in spirit and in the letter, of the objectives of the United Nations forward-looking strategies and to fulfill the objectives of the Beijing Platform

for Action, to safeguard the full equality of women. WIZO has insisted on the creation of full and equal opportunities for women to develop their talents and creative abilities and to facilitate their involvement in the process of development. WIZO has promoted, throughout its federations, educational programmes of friendship and mutual cooperation and exchanges in the achievement of peace. In the past four years, a major concern for WIZO has been to develop services geared specifically to women in the throes of family violence through the creation of legal advice bureaux and shelters for battered women and their children. Towards the advancement of the status of women, WIZO opened additional day-care centres, pedagogic and therapeutic centres. WIZO also opened additional youth clubs, including some in Arab villages.

Cooperation with United Nations Programmes and bodies and the specialized agencies

Since its establishment, WIZO's main efforts have been dedicated to the welfare of children and adolescents. WIZO applauded the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially the new rights that appear for the first time in an international human rights document, such as consideration of a child's ethnic, religious or linguistic heritage when providing alternative family care. WIZO federations have continued to actively support the work of UNICEF. WIZO organized seminars and other events to strengthen families in ways that increase equality, mutual respect and responsibilities, while taking into account and respecting existing family structures.

Other relevant activities

WIZO has set up the Committee for the Advancement of Women in Politics, the aim of which is to have more women involved in politics by encouraging them to stand for municipal elections.

Action in Implementation of United Nations resolutions: dissemination of information: WIZO encourages the dissemination of information on United Nations bodies among its federations. Visits and tours to the United Nations building have been organized throughout the years.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat: WIZO attendance at United Nations meetings in New York and Geneva: WIZO representatives have attended and/or held consultations with members of the following United Nations bodies or agencies:

Commission on the Status of Women, Vienna, New York;

Commission on Human Rights, Geneva;

Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Geneva;

Third Committee sessions of the United Nations General Assembly;

Economic and Social Council sessions, New York, and Geneva;

UNICEF Executive Board meetings in New York.

WIZO representatives in New York, Geneva and Vienna regularly attend:

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

Weekly briefings of the Department of Public Information for the non-governmental organization community in New York;

Meetings of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF;

Non-Governmental Organizations committee on the United Nations Women's Decade, New York;

Annual conference of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations for Non-Governmental Organizations.

Consultative activities: 1994- 1997

Prior to the extended session of the United nations Commission on the Status of Women in New York, WIZO participated in all non-governmental organizations consultative meetings and also in the meetings of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

WIZO participated at the non-governmental organizations meetings in Beijing 1995, in Huairou, China, and in the fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, 1995.

In Huairou, China, (August–September 1995), WIZO organized five workshops on cooperation with international women's organizations such as the International Business and Professional Women and the International Alliance of Women.

These workshops were successful and focused on the following topics:

Aging;

Prevention of domestic violence;

Equality (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women);

Voluntarism and empowering women through parenting education.

Regional meetings and conferences

1994 Nordic Forum, Turku, Finland;

Regional preparatory conference and the regional non-governmental organizations forum for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Mar del Plata, Argentina;

Regional non-governmental organizations forum for Europe, Vienna;

The European Council of WIZO Federations is represented at all meetings and sessions of the European Women's Lobby.

1995 WIZO is a member of the National Committees for UNICEF and participates in UNICEF fundraising campaigns;

WIZO was represented at the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen;

WIZO was represented by a large delegation at the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum and at the fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995.

1997 WIZO participated in the seventh United Nations regional conference (ECLAC) held in Santiago, Chile.

11. World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows

(Special consultative status granted 1981)

The World Association of Former United Nations Internes and Fellows (WAFUNIF) has members in 147 countries and in all regions of the world. Its constitutional mandate and activities implemented since its creation, in 1978, are oriented to advancing the work of its Alma Mater, the United Nations system. WAFUNIF's aims and purposes are to: continue a channel of communication between the United Nations system and those whom it has served through its multiple internships and fellowships during more than half a century; use the collective and individual resources of its members to promote at all levels research, information and education to help improve public understanding of the principles, activities and potentialities of the United Nations; support and encourage the maintenance and further development of internships, fellowships and other types of training programmes within the United Nations system. Accordingly, WAFUNIF has historically supported the implementation of relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and other intergovernmental bodies.

During the period under review (1990–1997), WAFUNIF participated in the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies as well as several United Nations conferences and other meetings through attendance and/or the submission of oral and/or written statements. Included among these are:

Oral presentation and a document to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), twenty-third session, 3–11 May 1990, Caracas;

Oral statement and a document to the second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, 3–14 September 1990, Paris;

Oral and written presentations to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Committee on the Transfer of Technology, eighth session, 22–30 April 1991, Geneva;

Oral and written submissions to the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries, seventh session, 28 May–6 June 1991, New York;

Oral and written presentations to the fifth international workshop on the transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals (TOKTEN), 13–17 November 1991, Manila, jointly sponsored by the Government of the Philippines and the United Nations Development Programme. The research paper presented by WAFUNIF's President, at the request of the workshop's organizers, was entitled "The Challenges to TOKTEN in the 1990s: International cooperation aimed at redressing the negative developmental impact of the reverse transfer of technology on developing countries";

Participated in the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) second, third and fourth sessions (18 March–12 April and 12 August–4 September 1991, Geneva; 3 March–2 April 1991, New York, respectively). Oral and written statements submitted to the third session received encouraging response from several delegations

including the Netherlands, Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic countries, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. WAFUNIF's documents submitted to UNCED, 3–14 June 1992, Rio de Janeiro, highlighted salient recommendations adopted by the International symposium on the challenges to Agenda 21 for international cooperation: Finance, capacity-building and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for sustainable development, organized by WAFUNIF in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNCTAD, 4–6 June 1991, Rio de Janeiro;

Under agenda item 10 (a) of the forty-fourth session of the United Nations Subcommission for Human Rights, supported a written petition that the question of impunity be considered by the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, at its February to March 1993 session, Geneva;

Oral and written presentations to the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, first session, August–September 1993, New York;

Oral and written presentations to the workshop on international migration and sustainable development, organized by the Government of Argentina, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Organization for Migration, November 1993, Buenos Aires. The research paper by WAFUNIF's President was entitled "Addressing the reverse transfer of technology: A critical strategic aspect of the problematique of international migration and sustainable and shared development";

United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China, September 1995;

United Nations Commission on Human Rights, fifty-eighth session, Geneva, 21 October–8 November 1996;

Special session of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of Agenda 21, New York, 23–27 June 1997;

Participation in the regular briefings and annual conferences organized by the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) for non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

During the period under review, WAFUNIF continued to expand and strengthen its close cooperative links with various agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. For example, as part of its joint commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year, WAFUNIF planned and implemented, with the cooperation of several United Nations bodies, three special activities. A commemorative journal issued on this historic occasion highlighted: the magnitude, over the decades, of the United Nations system's training activities and their responsiveness to the needs of United Nations Member States; the multiple beneficial effects derived from this training because recipients went forward through professional activities at all levels to promote the goals and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations; and WAFUNIF's accomplishments during its 17 years of service to the United Nations system and its future plans. Substantive contribution to the journal was received from more than 21 United Nations agencies and organizations. The second activity was a special commemorative ceremony, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 20 October 1995, at which WAFUNIF honoured the President of Finland and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as several other eminent former United Nations internes and international civil servants for their meritorious service to the United Nations and demonstrated commitment to the principles and objectives embodied in the Charter. From 18 to 19 October 1995, WAFUNIF convened, also at United Nations Headquarters, the international symposium, Strengthening capacities for peace and development: Is the United Nations system prepared to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century? The symposium was organized in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Human Resources Management United Nations Headquarters Internship Programme; the United Nations Development Programme Special Unit for Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries, and the International Labour Organization Liaison Office with the United Nations , with assistance from the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services. The symposium was attended by approximately 65 participants representing United Nations Member States, agencies and organizations and other international organizations, as well as representatives of WAFUNIF, current internes and fellows of the United Nations system, other non-governmental organizations, universities, trade unions, industries and professional groups, as well as the media. A message from the Secretary-General was read on his behalf by the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, himself a former United Nations intern. An Agenda for Peace and An Agenda for Development, which were being elaborated by the United Nations Secretary-General and the General Assembly, were cornerstones of the symposium's deliberations. The symposium concluded with the adoption of conclusions and recommendations by its participants. At the request of the symposium's participants, the executive summary of the symposium, which was subsequently endorsed by the

WAFUNIF Assembly at its eleventh session, held 9–10 September 1996, in New York, was forwarded to the Secretary-General by WAFUNIF's President with the hopes that the Secretary-General and United Nations Member States will find the ideas contained therein useful at this critical state in history as the United Nations strives to respond to the challenges, opportunities, and priorities presented by the twenty-first century and changing contexts. During the period under review, WAFUNIF initiated measures to implement relevant recommendations adopted by the symposium whose participants were of the opinion that because of its essential nature, WAFUNIF has a unique opportunity and responsibility in its special relation with the United Nations to maintain a universal network to promote and safeguard the ideals and efforts of the United Nations system. Consequently, a more active role of the WAFUNIF membership is required, together with the corresponding resources. A forum entitled, Beyond Cairo and Copenhagen: Empowering disabled children and youth: The role of the United Nations system, was organized by WAFUNIF, on 24 June 1994, as the United Nations, with guest speakers from the United Nations Secretariat and an internationally renowned ophthalmologist who, *inter alia,* specializes in environmental causes of visual disabilities in children. WAFUNIF also disseminated a number of resolutions and publications, on children and the disabled, of the United Nations and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

During the period under review, WAFUNIF continued its research activities in the area of science and technology for development and peace. In accordance with the mandates of the WAFUNIF Assembly, research focused on salient issues of endogenous capacity- and capability-building; the relationship between immigration and development; scientific and technological application to the eradication of poverty; the social implications of frontier technologies such as biotechnology and microelectronics; the full and equal participation of women in scientific educations, pursuits and access to the fruits of scientific discoveries and technological application; and the role of training delivery systems — including internships, fellowships, workshops, seminars and study groups of the United Nations system for building up the scientific, technological and managerial base of developing countries, and their young nationals, to access and manage environmentally sound technologies for development.

12. World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

(Special consultative status granted 1947)

Introduction

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), the world's largest voluntary organization for girls and young women, was formed in 1928 and currently has member organizations in 136 countries worldwide with over 10 million individual members. The regional geographical distribution of the member organizations is 27 in Africa, 12 in the Arab region, 34 in Europe, 27 in the Asia-Pacific region and 36 in the Western Hemisphere. The membership figure for 1993 was 128 member organizations with nearly 9 million individual members. WAGGGS membership is voluntary and open to all girls and young women without distinction of creed, race, nationality or any other circumstance. WAGGGS mission is to enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world.

WAGGGS objectives are:

To promote, throughout the world, unity of purpose and common understanding based on the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide/Girl Scout movement;

To provide girls and young women with opportunities for self-training in the development of character, responsible citizenship and service in their own and world communities;

To encourage friendship among girls and young women of all nations within countries and worldwide.

WAGGGS participation at the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations events

WAGGGS has participated in numerous Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and United Nations events since January 1994. A comprehensive list is available from the World Bureau. The following are just a few examples:

March 1998, Vienna: forty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

March 1998, New York: forty-third session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women;

February 1998, Dakar: World Health Organization/Regional Office for Africa, meeting with non-governmental organizations;

February 1998, New York: thirty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development;

February 1998, New York: Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations board meeting;

January–February 1998, New York: eighteenth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

January 1998, Geneva: World Health Organization Assembly and one hundred and first session of the WHO Executive Board;

November 1997, Rome: twenty-ninth session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Conference and one hundred and thirteenth session of the FAO Council;

November 1997, Geneva: twentieth General Assembly of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations;

October–November 1997, Paris: twenty-ninth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

October 1997, Oslo: International Conference on Child Labour;

October 1997, Paris: Consultative meeting with NGOs concerned with girls, women and gender equality;

Ongoing: Preparatory Committee meetings of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations system;

September 1997, Santiago: UNESCO collective consultation on youth;

June 1997, New York: Advisory group meeting of the NGO Committee on UNICEF;

June 1997, Seoul: United Nations Environment Programme Global Youth Forum;

April 1997, Rome: fourteenth session of the Committee on Agriculture;

April 1997, Rome: twenty-third session of the Committee on World Food Security;

November 1996, Rome: International Youth Consultation of the World Food Summit;

October 1995, New York: special session of the fiftieth United Nations General Assembly on the occasion of the anniversary of International Youth Year;

September 1995, Beijing: Fourth World Conference on Women;

September 1995, Huairou, China: NGO Forum on Women '95;

March 1995, Copenhagen: World Summit for Social Development, Youth consultation and Non-Governmental Organization Forum;

September 1994, Cairo: Youth consultation of the International Conference on Population and Development.

In November 1997, WAGGGS was elected as a member of the Board of the Conference of non-governmental organizations and elected to a vice-presidency position on the Board in February 1998.

WAGGGS has endorsed a minimum of 19 statements and declarations since January 1994. The following are a few examples:

November 1997: United Kingdom's ban on landmines and of a United Nations convention banning them globally;

March 1997: NGO declaration on the occasion of the International Day against Racism and Racial Discrimination;

October 1996: Comments of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts concerning "the functioning of the mechanisms for collective consultation between the Director-General of UNESCO and the non-governmental international organizations which maintain relations with UNESCO";

March 1996: At the fortieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, a statement regarding: violence against women and the peace process; full participation of women in the power structure and decision-making;

April 1995: NGO statement on monitoring of international plans and programmes of action of the International Youth Year;

January 1995: Joint NGO statement on the occasion of the meeting of the Fourth World NGO Committee at the United Nations;

March 1994: Resolution on the international trafficking of children's organs;

March 1994: "Young Women — Silence — Susceptibility and the HIV Epidemic", NGO statement to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and the specialized agencies

WAGGGS has a team of representatives at the United Nations in each of the six major United Nations cities, i.e. New York, Nairobi, Paris, Rome, Vienna and Geneva. The representatives work closely with their local United Nations offices and participate in United Nations events that are of relevance/importance to WAGGGS. The representatives also serve on the various NGO committees and working groups in their cities. The areas in which the teams are most active include:

Geneva

Convention on the Rights of the Child sub-groups on child labour, education, focal point on sexual exploitation; Commission on the Status of Women sub-groups on nutrition, women and peace, women and refugees (two working groups on the Great Lakes region and Afghanistan); women's rights; women and employment, women and nutrition, including the girl child; human rights; World Health Organization; International Labour Organization (including the global march against child labour); and the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

Nairobi

United Nations Environment Programme headquarters and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat).

New York

NGO working group on the girl child of the UNICEF/NGO Committee; Commission on the Status of Women task groups on women and human rights, women and armed conflict; Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; United Nations Youth Unit/Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Department of Public Information; Beijing Conference follow-up/implementation of the Platform for Action; and the Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

Paris (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Girls, women and gender equality; youth; youth forum task force; girl child; literacy; education; science and technology for women; human rights; environment.

Rome

Departments/Divisions of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, i.e. food and nutrition; food security; agriculture; rural women/women in development/ fisheries.

Vienna

NGO committees on women, peace, crime prevention, narcotic drugs, development, family and the Board of the Conference on Non-Governmental Organizations.

On an international scale

WAGGGS has cooperated between 1993 and 1996 with UNHCR in projects in refugee camps. The WAGGGS/FAO Nutrition Award was launched in 1996: the certificate and medal are awarded to WAGGGS member organizations that have carried out a nutrition project following set guidelines. In 1996 several WAGGGS youth members entered the UNFPA international youth essay contest and a couple of them earned a mention in the UNFPA's book of winning entries. UNFPA has granted funding for the health of adolescent refugees project (HARP). This is a joint WAGGGS/Family Health International project in Egypt, Uganda and Zambia from 1997 to 1999. In November 1997, a member of the Guyana Girl Guides Association was awarded the UNESCO Aristotle Silver Medal for her commitment to the ideals of UNESCO.

13. World Federation for Mental Health

(Special consultative status granted 1963)

Statement of the aims of the World Federation for Mental Health

The World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year, was founded in London in 1948. It is the world's only international, non-governmental, voluntary mental health association with an ecumenical membership, including professionals, citizen-volunteers and, since 1983, consumers (users) of mental health services. Its goals are: to heighten public awareness of the importance of mental health; to promote mental health and optimal functioning; to prevent mental, neurological and psychosocial disorders; to improve the care and treatment of those with mental, neurological and psychosocial disorders. WFMH is incorporated in the United States. It has

membership in more than 100 countries through its 108 international and national voting member organizations, 87 non-voting organizational members and 1,908 individual members. It is accredited as an official consultant on mental health to the ECOSOC, WHO, PAHO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO.

Highlights of the quadrennial report to the Economic and Social Council 1990–1993

WFMH participated in the negotiations leading to the resolution on the protection of persons with mental illness and the improvement of mental health care, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1991 (resolution 46/119). The Secretary-General of WFMH and the Chair of its International Committee on Refugees and Other Migrants met with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at Geneva on 14 October 1992, to discuss mental health issues affecting refugees. Later an agreement on consultation was signed with the High Commissioner (June 1993). In 1993, UNESCO, in conjunction with WFMH and the International Social Science Council, published "Biomedical Technology and Human Rights", an examination of ethical problems authored by the Secretary-General of WFMH.

Selected activities of the World Federation of Mental Health, 1994–1997

1994

The WFMH representative in Geneva attended the fiftieth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (31 January–11 March 1994); the March meeting in Beijing of the WHO global coordination in mental health programme; the April meeting in Geneva of the United Nations Committee against Torture; and WHO's forty-seventh World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 1994 (where he answered questions at one of the two commissions of the Assembly in his capacity as chairman of the WHO Human Rights Group). A representative attended the NGO Forum for the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt, 5–13 September 1994), and WFMH was on the Forum's steering committee. The main representative at the United Nations in New York served as the President and chair of the planning committee for the forty-seventh annual DPI/NGO conference (20–22 September 1994).

1995

WHO co-sponsored WFMH's biennial World Congress (Dublin, 13–18 August). WFMH supported efforts to have women's mental health included in the health sections of the Platform for Action of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. A group of WFMH representatives, including the organization's President, attended the NGO Forum (Huairou, China, 30 August–8 September 1995) and the official United Nations Conference (Beijing, 4–15 September 1995). Prior to the Conference, WFMH representatives at United Nations Headquarters participated in NGO planning for the Forum in 1993 and 1994, particularly at the NGO consultation on women (New York, 13–14 March 1995). A WFMH representative served as secretary of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women in both 1993 and 1994. Two WFMH representatives gave papers at the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Cairo, 29 April–8 May 1994). Additionally, a representative at United Nations Headquarters participated in planning for this meeting. In preparation for the United Nations Habitat II conference in 1996, the WFMH representative to the Department of Public Information and the NGO Committee on Ageing organized two preparatory conferences, at United Nations Headquarters (10–11 January 1995) and in Santiago (27–30 September 1995).

1996

WHO and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) co-sponsored a meeting of WFMH's Committee of International Women Leaders for Mental Health at PAHO headquarters to examine initiatives for improved mental health care in Latin America (Washington, D.C., 28 September). Health ministers at their annual PAHO meeting attended, as did eight first ladies of Latin American countries; 25 countries were represented. WFMH collaborated with other NGOs over several years to support the creation of a new Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council Committee on Mental Health at United Nations Headquarters. The new NGO Committee was established by a vote of Conference members on 28 May 1996. Following elections on 28 June the WFMH main representative became convenor of the nine-member interim bureau which developed the structure and mission of the Committee, and she was later elected as the Committee's first chairperson. One of this group's early activities was to arrange a briefing for NGOs at the United Nations on "Women and mental health" (10 October) to mark a WFMH annual event, World Mental Health Day, which is co-sponsored by WHO. WFMH representatives were involved in the meetings and caucuses associated with the official preparatory meeting for the Habitat II Conference (New

York, 6–16 February 1996). A WFMH representative attended the Habitat II Conference (Istanbul, Turkey, 2–15 June), where she was an advocate for the special needs of the homeless mentally ill. Another representative participated in the planning of the forty-ninth annual Department of Public Information Conference, coordinating the event's 21 discussion groups (New York, 10–12 September). In Geneva, the WFMH representative attended the annual session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights (5–30 September). To support a new WHO global initiative on the primary prevention of substance abuse, the WFMH President-elect and the regional Vice-President for the eastern Mediterranean attended an organizational meeting in Geneva (24 April). At the start of another new WHO programme, Nations for Mental Health, the Federation's President and one of its Board members were invited by the WHO Mental Health Division to participate in a planning meeting (Hong Kong, 25–26 October 1996). Three representatives attended the World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children co-sponsored by UNICEF (Stockholm, 27–31 August), and circulated a WFMH resolution on the subject. UNESCO hosted a conference co-sponsored by WFMH on Ethics and psyche in Paris (10–11 October), where the WFMH Secretary-General was a speaker.

1997

WHO co-sponsored WFMH's biennial World Congress (Lahti, Finland, 6–11 July) and a special meeting of the WFMH International Committee of Women Leaders for Mental Health (Helsinki, 11 July) arranged by the Carter Center to support the WHO programme Nations for Mental Health. At United Nations Headquarters, WFMH representatives participated in the year's programme of events arranged by the new NGO Committee on Mental Health, and a number of WFMH members in the New York area became involved with the Committee's work. Representatives took part in preparing recommendations for a resolution on children with disabilities passed by the United Nations Commission on Social Development (25 February–5 March). Representatives were active during the NGO consultation and caucuses associated with the forty-first session of the Commission on the Status of Women (March 1997) and participated with other NGOs in presenting formal written statements to the Commission. The representative to the NGO Committee on Human Rights organized a series of panel discussions on human rights topics throughout the year. The representative to the NGO Committee on Aging was engaged in preparations for the United Nations International Year of Older Persons, 1999, and led a preparatory dialogue with NGOs in Tokyo, in March. The representative to the NGO Committee on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice helped to prepare an annotated bibliography in restorative justice, which was forwarded to the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna.

Representatives provided quarterly reports to the WFMH membership on their United Nations activities through the Federation's newsletter and forwarded regular information for Board meetings.

14. World Jurist Association of the World Peace Through Law Center

(Special consultative status)

Introduction: Background of the World Jurist Association

The World Jurist Association of the World Peace through Law Center (WJA) is an international non-governmental, non-profit organization committed to the strengthening and fostering of the rule of law in both the international and national arenas. Since 1963, WJA has worked closely with Heads of State and Government, Ministers of Justice, members of the judiciary, lawyers, law professors and other professionals who share WJA's commitment to world peace.

For more than thirty years WJA has provided a unique and comprehensive forum for the legal professionals of the world to gather and share their experiences and plans for the future. Its mission has been to promote and foster world peace through the development of the rule of law. The founder of WJA believed that the practitioners, scholars and public policy makers needed a place where they, as individuals, could gather to engage in meaningful discourse with their colleagues around the world. For this reason the WJA is an organization of individuals, not organizations or Governments. Members of WJA gather at yearly regional seminars and biennial conferences to present educational and informational reports on the developments in every area of law. Through publications and meetings, WJA provides current and innovative information on the developments of the field and looks to expose and resolve the obstacles which prevent a peaceful development of democracy and growth.

The World Jurist Association is anxious to further its relationship with the United Nations. It has long since supported the spirit and character of the United Nations. With a limited budget, and an entirely voluntary Board of Governors, the WJA has continued hosting events and publicizing articles which further the work of the United Nations.

Since 1993, when the previous quadrennial report period ended, WJA has expanded its presence in the newly independent States of eastern and central Europe, and in the Middle East. This growth, in addition to a general increase in membership worldwide, has allowed practitioners and scholars in these countries to join in the international dialogue concerning rule of law and world peace. Membership continues to be open to all legal professionals and other interested professionals on an individual basis.

Representatives from various organs and the specialized agencies of the United Nations regularly attend the biennial conferences on the law of the world. In addition to its consultative status, WJA has a publication exchange with the United Nations. The bi-monthly bulletin and the quarterly law journal are delivered to the United Nations in exchange for various United Nations publications.

Finally, whenever possible WJA has participated in various United Nations events and meetings. Each of WJA presidents has been accredited as a representative to the United Nations. Through the President, WJA has informed its members of the current events regarding the United Nations. As these members are leaders of the legal profession around the world, their vast expertise and varying contributions to the work of the United Nations is difficult to enumerate.

WJA believes that several recent seminars and conferences, which it has hosted, have directly or indirectly fostered and furthered the work of various departments and agencies within or affiliated with the United Nations.

Summary of activities, 1990–1993

Conference on the Law of the World: The WJA's Fourteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World was held in Beijing (22–27 April 1990), the Fifteenth Conference was held in Barcelona, Spain (6–11 October 1991) and the Sixteenth Conference was hosted in Manila (24–29 October 1993). Under the themes of "Law for World Peace and Development", "Law and the Preservation of Peace", and "Law in a Changing World", respectively, each Conference allowed for approximately 20 panels, with the cooperation of speakers and delegates, to pass a set of recommendations and resolutions that were then passed on to a governing committee, which reviews and acts upon them. The work of these sessions, in the form of resolutions, is distributed to the United Nations and Governments for further action and ratification.

Seminars: In 1992 the WJA planned a seminar to be held at The Hague to examine the European Community and its impact. Although this seminar was cancelled, the programme and workpapers were distributed to the registrants. WJA regretted having to cancel what it considered a timely and significant discussion for the legal profession and therefore it determined to ensure that the interested members of the world community receive the information that was collected from renowned leaders of Europe.

Later in 1992, Jerusalem served as the site for a seminar that focused on international agreements and the Middle East peace process. The delegates were addressed by former Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shimon Peres.

During 7 to 10 February 1993, Cairo served as the site for a seminar addressing the theme "Economic and environmental challenges confronting the Mediterranean region". Here the keynote address was delivered by Kamal El Magd, former Egyptian Minister for Information and Vice-President of the Administrative Tribunal of the World Bank.

One of the highlights of the activities of WJA during the 1990 to 1993 period was the establishment of permanent relations between WJA and the Vatican. Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran, Vatican Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Lucio Ghia, then WJA first Vice-President, signed an accord on 3 June 1993.

Summary of activities, 1994–1997

Conferences on the Law of the World: The Seventeenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World was held in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec City, Canada. The Conference celebrated the WJA's involvement with the United Nations by opening with a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Conference called upon all Governments and all people to reaffirm the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and to put them into practice. The work of the war crimes tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and establishment of the World Trade Organization, and the coming into force of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea were highlighted during this celebration.

The Conference went on to express its support of the promotion of the United Nations Decade of International Law and urged the implementation of the action plans of the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights, the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development, the 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development and the action plan of the Fourth World Conference on Women. States were urged to resolve disputes by peaceful means as envisaged by Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations and to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

This celebration and focus on the United Nations was continued at the Eighteenth Conference, held in Doha, Qatar from 21 to 26 September 1997. Here the formation of a permanent international criminal court was the focus of one entire panel session. The Conference urged all Governments to join forces in the creation of this court at the 1998 diplomatic conference in Rome and to expeditiously ratify the treaty once drafted. Once again nations were urged to develop their laws and policies in compliance with the United Nations and its laws.

Seminars: In 1994, WJA successfully hosted an informative seminar, in Washington D.C., on the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Participants from Italy, the Philippines, the Virgin Islands, Israel, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Venezuela, Mexico, Canada and the United States of America attended this comprehensive overview and in-depth analysis on these important trade agreements.

Later in 1994, WJA conducted a symposium, in Rome, entitled "The Family on the Eve of the Year 2000: Legal Problems". This symposium was held in conjunction with the International Year of the Family proclaimed by the United Nations. The topics discussed included: the definition of the family in international public law; the comparative aspects of adoptive filiation; the nuclearization of the American family and its effect on children; and legal considerations and the new techniques of procreation.

The World Association of Law Professors, an active part of WJA, hosted two seminars in the later part of 1994 and early 1995. These highly rated seminars, held in the Philippines, were part of the WJA's continued effort to further legal education.

In 1996, WJA led an international delegation to Potsdam, Germany, to discuss legal and economic conditions and investment opportunities in the new *Länder*.

In January 1997, WJA began a series of seminars focusing on the judiciary and its role in law and policy-making. The first seminar was held in Cape Town, South Africa, where the theme was "The Role of the Judiciary in a Changing Africa". Asia will be the focus in 1999.

In April 1997, WJA, in conjunction with the International Legal Studies Program at the University of Denver College of Law, the American Society of International Law and the 30th annual Regional Conference presented "The Celebration of 50 Years of the International Court of Justice: The Role of Law and Justice". The keynote address was delivered by ICJ Judge C. G. Weermantry.

In addition to these events, hosted by WJA, the President has represented WJA at various United Nations activities. The President, Lucio Ghia joined approximately 400 guests at the swearing in of the 21 justices of the new International Maritime Court on 18 October 1996, in Hamburg, Germany. The justices were sworn in by United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali. President Ghia also reported to the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna in early 1997. At the Commission he outlined a proposal for WJA to work closely with the Commission in support of peacekeeping missions and establishing the rule of law in troubled nations.

Finally, in an effort to inform the world legal professionals of the ever changing field of international law, WJA, through its newsletter, *The World Jurist*, regularly includes a column which reviews the recent activities of the International Court of Justice. Over the next several years, WJA hopes to establish a permanent representative to the United Nations in New York. In this manner, WJA will be better able to participate and assist the United Nations in its various events.

Below is a partial list of publications available through WJA, which specifically comment on the work of the United Nations. These articles were distributed worldwide to both active members and honorary members who are interested in the work of WJA. The United Nations, through a publications exchange with WJA, received copies of the following publications for its use.

Lucio Ghia, *Wings of Justice* (1997).

Charles S. Rhyne, *Working for Justice in America and Justice in the World* (1995).

"Law in the Global Community: United Nations hosts WJA representatives", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 32, No. 4, July/August 1995.

"The United Nations", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 32, No. 4 (July/August 1995).

Subhash C. Birla, "Humanitarian intervention/Aid", *Work paper for 17th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World* (August 1995).

William R. Slomanson, "United Nations Decade of International Law: A Midterm Review for the World Jurist Association", *Work paper for the 17th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World* (August 1995).

Luis Eduardo Boffi Carri Perez, "La No Inergencia en los Asuntos de los Estados Como Limite al Derecho de Intervencion en la Carta de las Naciones Unidas", *Work paper for the 17th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World* (August 1995).

Prof. Ved P. Nanda, "Human Rights are Still Under Attack", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 32, No. 1, (January/February 1995).

"The Family on the Eve of the Year 2000: Legal Problems", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 31, No. 5 (September/October 1994).

Prof. Ved. P. Nanda, "The Changing Challenge of Peacekeeping", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 31, No. 5 (September/October 1994).

"Dr. Meir Gabay Elected to UN Administrative Tribunal", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 31, No. 4 (July/August 1994).

Prof. Ved. P. Nanda, "Strains in Emerging U.S. — U.N. Partnership", *The World Jurist*, Vol. 31, No. 3 (May/June 1994).

Numerous other articles and workpapers have been published over the past 35 years. Each Conference on the Law of the World has included panels and/or plenary sessions which examine the United Nations in some manner.

The World Jurist, published by WJA, includes articles which promote and publicize various United Nations activities, including peacekeeping efforts, humanitarian intervention/aid policies, relationships with various member States and the effect on international law. Workpapers at the 17th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations by reviewing its work over the past 50 years and discussing prospects for the next 50 years.